MAINE FARMER

AGRICULTURE MECHANIC ARTS GENERAL INTELLIGENCE &c.

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"Our Home, our Country, and our Brother Man."

LIME BRICK.

Some enquiries have been made of us respecting the new kind of bricks, made of lime and sand. We have never seen any of them, and can tell nothing more than what we have learned incidentally in regard to them from an account given by the Patentee, (Mr. Foster.)

One bushel of unslacked lime and eleven bushels of sand, are the proportions which he recommends.

The lime is first slacked, then thoroughly incorporated with the sand. Two methods have been used to effect this. One is to sift the sand and lime together, and then thoroughly stir the mass together. After they are thus mixed, a little water is sprinkled upon the mixture, enough to make it sufficiently damp to pack together.

Another method is to slack the lime and run it off into a box with water, the same as in ordinary mortar for plastering, and stir in sand enough to make the requisite proportions, and leave it right for packing. The last process is thought by some to be the best.

The materials being prepared, they are put into a smooth steel mould and subjected to a great pressure, not less than one hundred tons, and more would be still better. These bricks or blocks are then carefully laid away, and exposed to the action of the air. They will gradually harden, and in time become as hard as granite.

Mr. Foster generally makes them ten inches long, five wide, and four thick. He has a hollow in the middle seven inches long, and one and a quarter wide.

Dwyer in his Economic College building recommends them. He says the cost of manufacturing is about $7½ per thousand and he thinks they are as cheap as common brick at 2½ per thousand. This proportion of price must of course vary with circumstances.

He also says that masons can lay them up three times as fast as common brick, and they require less than one third the amount of mortar requisite for brick. They are of a beautiful gray color, and as smooth as a piece of glass.

It is reported that a block of this kind of stone or brick, sent to the Smithsonian Institute at Washington, withstood a pressure of 5500 pounds to the square inch.

From the above facts, it is evident that in many parts of the country this kind of material will be much cheaper than common brick. In those parts of the Aroostook country where lime is plenty and clay scarce, they would come quite cheap, although there would be some expense required to get a press strong enough for the purpose.

We should suppose, however, judging from their composition, they would not do so well for those parts of the chimney where the greatest heat comes, as common bricks.

There is another mode of making a building material of lime and sand, which, while it may not be quite so solid as those made by Foster's mode, are nevertheless said to be very good and durable, and therefore worthy of extensive trial.

We find in the Phrenological Journal the following, on this subject:—

"Professor Cook, in his Geological Report of the Southern District of New Jersey, furnishes the following valuable information in relation to the use of gravel brick for walls of houses, &c:

A new building material has been introduced in Cumberland, and some of the adjoining counties, which promises to be both cheap and durable. The common clean gravel and coarse sand of the country is mixed with one-twelfth its measure of stone lime, and made into bricks. These bricks are sun-dried, and then laid up into walls. They are cheap, durable, and but little affected by the seasons.

In making, the gravel is laid on a common mortar bed; and the lime which is slacked and made into a thin putty in a lime trough, is then run on the gravel, and the whole worked up into mortar. The bricks are usually made as large as is convenient for handling, and of dimensions to suit the work for which they are intended. The moulds are made, several in the same frame, as deep as the thickness of the brick, and without any bottom. They are set on smooth ground, and filled with mortar; this is worked in a little with the shovel, and struck off at the top. In ten or fifteen minutes the mortar will have set so that the moulds can be taken off. The bricks are soon dry enough to handle, when they can be piled up, and allowed to dry thoroughly. They are laid in mortar similar to that from which the bricks are made, and the outside of the buildinig is rough-cast with the same material.

The method was introduced at Bridgeton by Robert C. Nichols, Esq., manager of the Cumberland Iron Works. Several buildings of this kind have been erected in Bridgeton, and its vicinity, within the last eight or ten years; and in Norristown, Pennsylvania, it has been in use for seventeen years past. It has stood well, growing harder and more solid every year. The bricks have come to be a regular article of manufacture in several places. Those of 12 by 9 by 6 inches were selling in Bridgeton, last summer, for $20 a thousand, and they could be laid, and mortar found, for $10 a thousand; which is less than half the cost of the same measure of red brick walls. The material of which these bricks are made being found almost everywhere, and the labor of making and laying them up very simple, farmers and others who have control of labor, can make and lay them at times when the expense of the work would not be felt, and thus a saving much greater than that mentioned could be made. When first laid up they are not quite so strong as other bricks, and greater care is necessary in making a solid foundation; otherwise unequal settling, and cracks in the walls, will result. Care must be taken to dry them so early in the season as to be entirely dry before the winter's frost.

Mr. Fowler, of New York, in his work, entitled, "Gravel Wall Cottages, or Homes for all," has described a method of forming the wall directly from the mortar. It is done by setting up boards on their edges, where the wall is to be built, and as far apart as the thickness of the walls. The mortar is filled in between these, and allowed to remain till it has set, when the boards are raised to the top of this wall, and again filled, and so on till the wall is completed. This method, in the hands of experienced workmen, is undoubtedly cheaper than the other; but to unpracticed laborers would, as I believe, be attended with more difficulties. The material is used in the construction of houses, shops, stores, walls for gardens, yards, &c., for all of which purposes it gives entire satisfaction."

HAY PRESS.

One of our subscribers wishes to know what kind of hay press is the best. We cannot tell him. There are several kinds in use, and those who use them are apt to say that the one that they use is the best. Some years ago our friend Moses B. Bliss, Esq., of Pittston, invented and patented a portable hay press, which did good service. Another was patented by our friend Otis Whitney, of this city, which was much used.

A few years ago Mr. Fay, of North Lincoln, invented and patented a press for hay, cotton, &c., a cut of which we here give.

We hear this well spoken of by those who are acquainted with its use.

Those who live in sections where it is convenient to ship hay, find it not only convenient but necessary to press it into suitable bales for transportation, and a strong portable press is absolutely necessary to accommodate a neighborhood.

MANURES FROM THE OCEAN.

We publish to-day a communication from a friend and subscriber in Steuben, in this State, on the subject of composting sea weeds. The more we think of the resources which our shore farmers have for obtaining from the ocean large amounts of fertilizers, the more surprised we are that comparatively so little has been done by them in this respect. Consider of it a moment. Maine has not less than 300 miles of seacoast, without counting the shore line of the creeks and inlets, and estuaries of rivers. In addition to this, there are the shores of almost innumerable islands, which as far as the purposes alluded to above are concerned, in fact, more than double the aforenamed extent of coast. With all this territory to glean from, it does really seem to us that an inexhaustible quantity of fertilizing matter is offered to those farmers of our State, who are within a reasonable distance of such matters.

But seaweeds, and kelp, and muscle bed are not all that offer for this purpose. At certain seasons of the year, myriads of fish swarm on the coast and among the islands, which can be easily taken and converted into the richest dressing for the land. How much of this is done we know not, but this we do know there is not a hundreth part as much done as there should be.

We are reminded of this subject, (to which our readers know we have frequently alluded before,) by the following article which we borrow from the "Homestead," an excellent agricultural journal, published in Hartford, Conn.

It seems that the Connecticut farmers are waking up to the business. We suppose the "bony fish" mentioned, are Menhaden. The following is the article:—

"Fish Manure. Saturday, June 14th, the Messrs. Wilcox landed at Stonington their first haul of bony fish. It is the first haul made by any of our citizens, for this purpose, in many years. During the winter and spring they have built boats and made nets, and are now prepared to take fish for manure on a large scale. Large quantities have been engaged by farmers near the shore.

It is without doubt their cheapest source of manure. They are sold by the quantity at eighty cents a thousand, and they will weigh about a pound apiece. They are considered much more valuable than stable manure. Many of them are used in the corn and potato fields, applied to the growing crop, but more are covered with muck to be used in the fall and spring."

Galvanic Roofing Cement. The Iowa Farmer speaks very highly of a patent cement, which was invented by a Mr. West of Syracuse, N. Y., and which it says will stand sudden changes of the weather from hot to cold, and is also impervious to water, whether on flat or steep roofs, and is the best and cheapest roofing now before the public.

We would like to know whether it has ever been tried in our section of the Union. Some time ago there was a patent cement introduced which we think required a flat roof, but we believe it did not prove to be very efficient in withstanding the extremes of the weather, and in keeping out the rains.

A cheap, durable weather-proof and water-proof roofing is needed among us. Shingles soon decay; zinc, and tin, and galvanized iron, are too expensive, as is also slate; and if any one has tried Mr. West's method, we should be glad to hear the results.

Salting Hay. This practice—we have reason to think—is greatly overdone. *Two quarts* of fine salt to each ton of hay, scattered through it, is sufficient. It is a wasteful thing to get hay in half made and then attempt to save it with salt. Too much salt is as injurious to cattle as for them to go without any. [N. E. Farmer.

PUT IN THE TURNIPS.

We have received a letter from a friend, in regard to our advice a few weeks ago to cultivate more turnips,—he half objects to the culture of them, and then asks several questions in regard to how great a crop can be raised, and how to secure them. Recollect, we are now speaking of English or flat turnips, because it is too late to sow the Ruta Baga or Swedish turnips in our latitude.

Our friend thinks that if England could raise Indian corn, she would never have meddled with the turnip crop. Perhaps she wouldn't, but it is no honor to us who can raise Indian corn to let her go beyond us, as she does, in raising beef and mutton. We have no statistics at hand to determine, but you will nevertheless find it to be a fact, that she raises double the amount of beef and mutton by the aid of her turnip crop, than we do with all our Indian corn and turnips to boot. So we repeat—put in the turnips.

In regard to the amount that has been raised on an acre, we are not now prepared to say what the greatest amount has been. We find it recorded in an English work, that many years since, Mr. Woods who managed one of the farms belonging to the Duke of Portland, raised on a Scotch acre, (1¼ acre of our measure,)

Tons of bulbs without the leaves	76
Tons of leaves by themselves	14
	90

Now allowing 40 bushels of these turnips to weigh a ton, there were gathered from that Scotch acre, or 1¼ of our acres, 3040 bushels besides the 14 tons of leaves.

It is not often, it is true, that we hear of such enormous crops as this, but it proves what can be done, and what a vast amount of cattle feed of the kind can be produced by taking pains, and care, and expense enough.

We have always been highly in favor of growing good crops of turnips, notwithstanding Indian corn. We like enough of both. We never knew a stock of cattle suffer any deterioration in our long winters, that were prudently fed with turnips, Indian meal and hay. We have more than once, in times past, experienced the good help of turnips among stock, when there was a scarcity of hay, and we now and then are greatly in favor of raising them to as great an extent as our means will allow.

Attend to your Colts' Hoofs. The Homestead quotes a very good article from the Mark Lane Express, on the importance of attending "to the legs of your horses," in which good advice is given in regard to keeping the hoofs of horses in such shape as to enable the horse to tread in an easy and natural manner, and thereby prevent strain, &c., in the legs. We have noticed the importance of this in young colts. It is true, as a general thing, that when a colt is suffered to run at large, nature takes pretty good care of the hoofs; but accidents sometimes happen to them. Sometimes they get broken off too much on one side or the other—or they grow out too much at the toe or some other part, and thus cause the young legs to take an unnatural action and endanger their proper growth as it regards position. It is a good thing to look after them and keep them right, if you can.

For the Maine Farmer.

HOW TO USE SEA WEED, &c.

Mr. Editor:—Your correspondent, "A subscriber," wishes for information as to the best mode of making compost manure from sea weed and muck. I have used those kinds of manures for several years, and find by experience that sea weeds and muck make a good top dressing,—also good to grow potatoes, turnips, and carrots. One shovelful to a hill of corn, and the same amount of old stable manure on top of it, will produce good corn. It seems to prevent the wire worm from injuring the corn, and it is a preventive against the drought.

I tried composting sea weeds and muck in various ways, and have concluded that the following mode is the best:—Say, commence a compost bed by hauling and placing muck, about one foot in depth, and six feet in width, and as long as you please. Then spread over a coat of lime, (unslacked,) one half inch thick,—and the more the better, if it can be afforded. Next, put on a layer of sea weed, one foot in depth,—i. e., use as many cords of sea weed as you do of muck. Thus continue, until the pile is as high as you wish,—perhaps five or six feet. The pile should stand from six to eight weeks, and as much larger as is convenient.

Before using it, or when it is hauled out to be used, it should be well mixed and made fine. Where the facilities are good, this kind of dressing can be made very cheap, and therefore should be put on the land very liberally. It will not give vegetation so sudden a start as many fertilizers, but it will endure a long time.

Muscle mud is first rate for wheat. It should be put on the land in small shovelfuls, where wheat is to be grown, and when it becomes dry, beat it to pieces with a mallet. It will break into small pieces very readily. If it is hauled up in the fall, the frost will crumble it to pieces—in the winter.

"A Subscriber" "hit the nail on the head," several times. He says he "will venture to say, that not one sea-shore farmer in four ever thinks of putting a wheelbarrow load of sea weeds or eelgrass round his fruit trees." He might have ventured to put the number as high as ten,—and a large number of those farmers who neglect this privilege, can drive a team to the very rocks where the sea weed grows, and costs nothing but gathering and hauling.

The interest in agriculture is on the increase, in these eastern regions. May it prosper.

Steuben, July 14th, 1856. Amon.

Buckwheat. The word "buckwheat," is a corruption of the word "beechwheat," the name formerly given to this grain from the resemblance of its kernel to the beechnut. It is supposed to have originated in Asia, though this is uncertain. It is used for bread in China, and the East, but in Great Britain its main consumption has been in feeding horses and poultry. In America it is much esteemed, as all know, for making cakes, which are eaten warm.

For the Maine Farmer.

PROVINCIAL GLEANINGS.—NO. 5.

On leaving the beautiful vale of Sussex, and passing up the branches of the Kennebeccasis, the land continues very fertile along the serpentine streams. The back country grows more broken. The soil is weak, and abounds in spruce, hacmatac and pine growth. There are three varieties of the latter, of which the pitch pine is most abundant. After crossing the "Portage," a distance of eight miles, through an uninviting region, we reach the Head of the Peticodiac, whose waters flow in an opposite direction from the Kennebeccasis, which gives an idea that one is going up stream instead of down. This is one of the most sluggish and muddy rivers any where Down East. The soil is good along its banks, and being frequently inundated, the land receives a solution of rich mud. As we pass down, the high tides come rushing up the narrow river with great speed and force, forming the "bore." Large marshes are now met with, which produce abundance of "broad leaf" grass, and, when judiciously drained and diked, are equal to any soil for English grass. The dikes are kept up by most farmers, where marshes are extensive. They are quite expensive, being usually made four feet high. Abundance of shad are taken in this river; they are said to be fatter and superior to those in other places, and seem to thrive best in muddy waters. Salmon were formerly plenty, and used to be speared by watching their *wake*, as they could not be seen in the turbid waters.

Monkton, or the "Bend of Peticodiac," so called from a short bend in the river, is a thriving town. Ship building and trade are carried on quite extensively. A steamer plies between this place and St. John. The only obstacle to extensive commerce are the high tides—about 50 feet at times—and all navigation must come and go at high tides, as, when low, everything is sticking in the mud. The contemplated European and North American Railway passes through this place. Rails are now laid for a short distance,—quantities of rails, together with sleepers, &c., are stacked up, awaiting action from Government. The terminus is to be at or near Shediac, on the Gulf of St. Lawrence, 15 miles distant. Two telegraph lines communicate with this place,—one from Miramichi, and another from Halifax, both leading to St. John.

There are some splendid farms in this region. Farmers often cut from 50 to 100 tons of hay. Some use mud for top dressing,—mixed with lime it is an excellent fertilizer. This country abounds in natural resources, which many of the people do not seem to appreciate, still, there are signs of progress with some. One sample will show what can be done. Calling on Alex. Wright, a Scotch farmer, formerly largely engaged in ship building and mercantile pursuits, he generously accompanied me over his farm, and showed specimens of his crops and improvements. He owns 2500 acres of land. His *farm* consists of 160 acres of marsh, much of which produces excellent English grass, by diking, and 100 acres of cleared upland. He sowed, the present season, 140 bu. of oats, 5½ bu. of wheat, 8 bu. of buckwheat, 10½ bu. of barley, 2 lbs. carrot seed, 5 acres turnips, and 70 bu. of potatoes, and cuts about 180 tons hay.

Although formerly engaged in a lucrative business, he says his delight is in farming. His farm is rather large, but not bad property; being delightfully situated, just out of the bustle of town, and commanding a fine view of the harbor, it is a healthy and desirable spot for building, gardens, &c. Aware of this, he is judiciously laying out streets and lots, setting trees, &c. He has already sold off lots at the rate of $200 per acre.

The East shore of the Peticodiac is largely settled with French, mostly Catholics. They have good farms, but lack intelligence and enterprise. They follow fishing, considerably.

On the West shore is the thriving parish of Hillsboro', soil excellent, both valleys and hillsides, as far as cleared, but farmers depend mostly on the rich bottom lands and marshes. The facilities for fishing, and the mineral wealth, all combine to make this a smart place. An air of neatness and plenty is apparent to the traveler, in passing the continuous lines of neat cottages and shops. A company from the States, (Fowler & Co., of Lubec, I think,) were extensively engaged in quarrying gypsum. The quality is superior, and it is used for manufacturing purposes. A railway extends from the wharf to the mines, 3 miles distant. Other companies are also engaged in the business. The Albert coal mines, which produce the famous "Albertite," are located near here. It is now being extensively manufactured into parafine and lubricating oils. A company with a capital of £50,000 ($200,000,) has been formed in St. John, for their manufacture. It is said to yield 70 gals. of oil per ton.

The adjoining parishes of Hopewell and Harvey are in a fine farming country—large marshes, great grazing land,—two hundred tons of hay were shipped from here last season, and a quantity now remains in stock. The Hopewell chemical works were commenced about two years ago. The Company expended about $36,000 before making it pay. They have now a capital of $100,000 under the firm of Stedman, Gallacher & Co., and bid fair to do a good business. The mines abound in aluminous clay, from which they manufacture alum, sulphuret of iron, manganese, carbonate of soda, chloride of lime, &c. Free stone quarries are also worked along these shores, and grindstones manufactured and shipped off.

Agricultural societies are established here, and seem to be prospering. In fact, there is nothing to hinder this region from gaining wealth, at a reasonable rate, from the soil, minerals, and the sea. Even the crumbling rocks seem to abound in fertilizing properties. On passing some rugged overhanging cliffs, by the wayside, trees may be seen growing out of the crevices, seeming to feed on the decomposing particles of stone. Some spruces were even growing out of, or on, one rock, and under another.

Returning to Shepody Bay, I crossed the ferry to Dorchester. The tide is said to rise about 58 feet here,—having the Bay of Fundy to back it up, it comes in like a flood. The tide not being quite up, we had to *slush* our way through mud to the boat, and were dragged ashore over mud flats, on the opposite side. One is liable to get sucked in, or lose his boots if he attempts to wallow through this sticky mud. Dorchester is a small, thrifty town. There are some good farmers. Trade and ship building are the principal occupations.

Sackville, adjoining Nova Scotia is said to be the wealthiest agricultural section of New Brunswick. The great Tantramare marsh, at the head of the Bay of Fundy, contains something near 20,000 acres of land, a portion of it so reclaimed as to produce large crops of English grass and grain, and the balance mostly covered with "broad leaf," large stacks of last year's crop yet remaining. Farmers here keep 15 to 50 head of cattle, and the finest stock, too, in the province. Sackville beef is the best sold in St. John market. One may form some idea of the Western prairies by looking over this vast level country from an eminence. The town of Sockville is delightfully situated on a swell of land. The dwellings, shops, and two splendid institutions for education, are all on a liberal scale. The upland adjoining the village is valued at $400 per acre, marsh, $100.

Among some of the princely estates, that of Hon. Wm. Botsford, attracted my attention. It contains 800 acres of marsh, and more upland. He cuts from 300 to 400 tons of hay, and is clearing up marsh to cut much more. His residence is on an eminence overlooking the head of the Bay, and has one of the finest gardens in the province. Fruit trees flourish well here by being protected from the strong Fundy winds, by a Hawthorn hedge, 6 or 8 feet high. Plum trees trained in espalier form, were well loaded with fruit. S. N. T.

For the Maine Farmer.

WHAT WILL KILL THE ONION WORM?

Mr. Editor:—As you are always ready and in funds in the agricultural line, I should like to make a small draft on you in relation to the culture of the *onion*. I have been a constant reader of the Farmer for some years, but do not recollect of seeing anything upon this subject. I have tried several years to raise onions, but disappointment has always been the reward of my labors. My onions have usually come up well, and seemed to grow finely till they were from six to ten inches high; then, at the approach of a little deadly enemy, have withered and faded away. I had a fine looking bed this year, and there is but one stalk left, and upon examining that closely I found it covered with a little white *nit*. My neighbors are being served in the same way. If you can give us any information through the Farmer, by which we can get rid of these little foul breathed onion eaters, you will much oblige.

Respectfully, J. H. Thorn.

Wayne, July 16, 1856.

Note. We know of nothing which is a sure preventive of the onion worm, or that will destroy it when it has burrowed into the onion stalk. We have given up raising them altogether, having had all that we planted, for several years in succession, wholly destroyed by them. If any one can give a sure remedy for this "onion eater," he will confer a great favor on the community.

It seems that in Essex county, in Rhode Island, and in Connecticut, onions continue to be raised in large quantities. They cannot be troubled with the fly or worm as we are. Perhaps the seaboard climate is not so congenial for it as that of the interior. Our friend will find in number 18 of the present volume, a communication from Mr. Hutchinson on the subject of raising onions, and in number 19 another article on the same subject, copied from the "Country Gentleman."

Ed.

The First Cast Iron Plough. The first patent for a cast iron plough in this country is believed to have been that of Newbould, of 1797, and so far improved was the model of even this first cast-iron plough, that Peacock, in his patent of 1807, paid the original inventor of the plough of 1797 the sum of $500, for the privilege of copying some parts of it.

Cast iron ploughs had been previously manufactured in Scotland by James Sauall, who established a manufactory in 1763. It was a fortunate co-incidence, that the founding of cast-iron was introduced about the same time, and it occurred to him to make patterns of the principal parts of a plough, the mould-board, the sole and land-side, in order that precise duplicates might be multiplied to any extent. Hence arose the cast iron plough now in general use in Great Britain; but whether the American inventor had a knowledge of the existence of these ploughs is not now known. [Massachusetts Transactions.

Curing Clover Hay. The Boston Cultivator recommends the following mode of curing clover:

Cut the clover, if practicable, when free from wet. Leave the swaths unspread for three or four hours. Then, with forks, put the mown clover into cocks which will make each about fifty pounds of dry hay—taking care to lay it up in flakes, and rounding off the tops so as to give the best protection against rain. The process of curing will advance according to the state of the weather. By examination from day to day, a good judge can tell when it is cured, or how much more time it will require. When it so near dry that it may be finished in one day, if the weather is fair, turn the cocks bottom upward, after the dew is off, and lighten the damp part as much as seems necessary, being careful not to dry it so much that it will cling.

Cast Iron Chimney Caps. A correspondent of the Country Gentleman, inquires if cast-iron chimney caps will attract lightning. *They will not*—because they form no continuous conducting current. They will not have any more influence than a metallic roof, (which has none at all,) and not nearly so much as the soot inside a chimney, which is a good conductor, and extending all the way down, is a prominent reason why chimneys are so often struck by lightning. A good lightning rod, high and sharp above, and deep in the earth below, will protect from danger in all cases.

TETE-A-TETE WITH THE MILK-MAIDS.

Becky, see the sunset glowing,
O'er the fields a radiance throwing,
Golden, pure and steady;
O, its beams illume my spirit.
(That's our cow-bell—don't you hear it?
Get the milk pans ready!)

Yes, dear Sally, look and listen!
How the dew begins to glisten—
Hark! the night bird's sonnet!
What a balmy breeze is blowing!
(Head the brindle cow—she's going—
Run—I'll hold your bonnet!)

Becky, does the twilight hour,
By its bland and soothing power,
With sweet musings fill you?
Peace hangs round us like a mantle—
(Soh! now, Sukey, come, be gentle!
Stop that kicking, will you!)

With music earth is overflowing—
(There, the hungry calves are lowing!
How those tins do rattle!)
But I fain would wander, Sally,
To some green and quiet valley,
Minus horned cattle.

Becky, life's a fleeting hour;
Joy brings grief—e'en cream will sour—
Yet 'tis vain complaining;
Mortals now get milk and honey
Only by hard work and money!
(Set the pans for straining!)

DOMESTIC RECEIPTS.

SELECTED FROM VARIOUS SOURCES.

Currant Wine. In making currant wine a writer in the Working Farmer insists on the use of double-refined loaf sugar. Single-refined he says contains a proportion of gum which makes the wine foul. His directions for making the wine are:

"Before expressing the juice from the currants, pass them between a pair of rollers to crush them, after which they may be placed in a strong bag, and they will part with the juice readily by light pressure, such as a common screw, heavy weights, &c. To each quart of juice add three pounds of double-refined sugar—single-refined sugar is not sufficiently pure—then add as much water as will make one gallon. Or in other words, suppose the cask intended to be used to hold 30 gallons. In this put thirty quarts of currant juice, 90 pounds of double-refined sugar, and fill the cask to the bung with water, roll it over until the sugar is all dissolved. This will be told by its ceasing to rattle in the barrel. Next day roll it again, and place it in a cellar where the temperature will be sure to be even. Leave the bung loose for the free admission of air. In the course of one or two or three days fermentation will commence. By placing the ear to the bung hole, a slight noise will be heard, such as may be observed when carbonic acid is escaping from champagne or soda water. Fermentation will continue for a few weeks converting the sugar into alcohol. As soon as this ceases, drive the bung in tightly, and leave the cask for six months—at the end of which time the wine may be drawn off perfectly clear, without any excess of sweetness.

To Preserve Gooseberries. Take fullgrown gooseberries before they are ripe, pick them, and put them into wide-mouthed bottles, cork them gently with new soft corks, and put them in an oven, from which the bread has been drawn; let them stand till they have shrunk nearly a quarter; then take them out and beat the corks in tight, cut them off level with the bottle and rosin them down close. Keep them in a dry place.

Raspberry Jam. Pass the raspberries through a fine sieve to extract their seeds, add to them their weight in fine, white sugar, and boil them, and stir them over the fire until you can just see the bottom of the stew-pan.

Ginger Beer. Two gallons of ginger beer may be made as follow:—Put two gallons of cold water into a pot upon the fire; add to it two ounces of good ginger, bruised, and two pounds of white or brown sugar. Let all this come to the boil, and continue boiling for half an hour. Then skim the liquor, and pour it into a jar or tub, along with one sliced melon, and half an ounce of cream of tartar. When nearly cold, put in a teacupful of yeast to cause the liquor to work. The beer is now made; and after it has worked for two days, strain it and bottle for use. Tie the corks down firmly.

Nice Beer for Summer. To make nice summer beer, take 14 gallons of water, 14 lbs of loaf sugar, 4 oz. of ginger well pounded, boil one hour, add the whites of 8 eggs beat up, and take off the scum, strain the liquor into earthen pans; let it stand till cold, then put it into your cask with the peel of fourteen lemons, cut thin, and their juice strained. Add half a spoonful of ale yeast on the top. Stop the vessel closely for a fortnight. Then it may be bottled, and in another fortnight it will be fit for use.

Harvest Drink. Ten gallons of cold water, 1 gallon of molasses, 1 quart of vinegar, and ¼ lb. of ground ginger, well stirred together, make a healthful and refreshing drink for the harvesters, with which they will stand their labors well.

Board Fence and Hedges. A writer in the Rural New-Yorker, in comparing the relative expense of board fence and osage orange hedges, and arguing in favor of the latter, concludes as follows: "Now for the cost of an osage orange hedge. The plants for a rod (33) will cost about 14 cents, and after the ground is prepared a man will set from 50 to 100 rods per day, according to circumstances—such as mellowness of soil, freeness from stones, &c. The plowing and preparing the ground in ordinary cases will not cost more than three cents per rod. So, then, allowing 14 cents for plants, 3 cents for planting and 3 for preparing the ground, and you have at first cost for a rod, 20 cents; add to that 5 cents per rod annually, for weeding and pruning, and you have, at the expiration of five years, (the time usually necessary to bring them to perfection as a fence,) a most beautiful structure that no animal, however courageous or unruly, will want to run against but once, and at a cost per 100 rods of only $45—leaving a balance in favor of hedges of $80 per 100 rods, to say nothing of the beauty or durability of the hedge as compared with a board fence."

BARNS.

Those who build now, are pretty generally agreed upon one point; that it is more economical to build one building for the various farm purposes, rather than the great number which are seen so common about old establishments.

Let us look at a few figures, which *won't lie*. A building ten feet square contains one thousand cubic feet. Not to speak of the roof, the outside presents a surface to the weather of four hundred feet. We have, then, ten feet inside, to four feet outside.

Take another example. A building twenty feet square contains eight thousand cubic feet; the outside measures one thousand six hundred feet. Here we have five feet inside to one foot outside. We will now take a building forty feet square. The inside to the outside is as *ten to one!*

I am aware that the larger structure requires a heavier frame, that is all. The boards and shingles are the same in either case. I know, too, that the wide roof is worn by rain. The objection, however, is not of great weight.

I hold, Mr. Brown, that one part of a large barn accommodates another part. It is a saving of steps to have your horse near the vehicle in which you wish to attach him. Why go several rods to a ten-footer, and open another set of doors in the wind to "get out the chaise?" What comfort, in returning from market or town-meeting on a stormy day, and driving into a snug floor-way, to unhackle and put away horse and wagon, with ease and expedition. There is no difficulty in dispensing with the carriage-house; the barn is the place for all the vehicles, the cellar takes in all the carts and coarse wagons—a room at the side of the driveway the lighter vehicles.

Then what need is there for a separate building for tools? what place so central as an ample room by the side of the floor-way? You start from the barn, usually, to go to different parts of the farm, and you return thither when the work is done.

I have thought, Mr. Brown, that portable bins for corn might be put up in this large toolroom. In the busy season of the year, cornbins are apt to get pretty low, so they would not be in the way much when the tools were most used. I should prefer that the bins be where they could be seen to often. One might stand a better chance, then, of keeping the rats from destroying the corn. I have little faith in these out-of-the-way places to keep corn, it is sure to waste and injure. [N. E. Farmer.

The New Guano Islands. The San Francisco Chronicle says:

"Capt. T. D. Lucas, some time since, landed on an Island to bury a boy who died on board his ship in the South Pacific—the boy having expressed a wish to be interred on land. In digging the grave, he discovered that the soil was full of ammonia. He was sent out by the President to bring home specimens of the guano. He arrived here about a month since in the bark Yankee, from Talcahuano, via Honolulu, with specimens of the guano on this island, and also that upon the island in the North Pacific, and left for New York on the John L. Stephens. The razee Independence was left at the So. Pacific island to keep possession until further orders.

We saw the specimens from both islands. They have not yet been tested, but no doubt exists in the mind of Capt. Lucas that that in the South Pacific is equal to the Chincha guano, and that the other is a very valuable fertiliser. He cannot judge so well of the quantity on the first island, but upon the last it is almost inexhaustible."

Epidemic among Horses. For some weeks there has been an alarming epidemic among horses in this section, and not only here but in all parts of New England. It is raging now worse than ever. They are taken suddenly, without any apparent cause, with shivering, and hard breathing. In half an hour, in severe cases, horses are almost powerless, all action of the bowels and stomach ceases, though the appetite does not wholly depart. The disease is congestion of the lungs. It does not generally terminate fatally if attended to in season. The sickness lasts from 8 to 12 days. Dr. Butterfield says that it is exactly like the epidemic that raged in this county in 1822, of which there has been no case since till lately. The disease is not contagious. It takes all classes of horses, though generally city horses.

[Manchester, N. H., Mirror.

Remedy for Borers. N. S. Smith, of Buffalo, says, in the "Country Gentleman," that he has found the following an effectual remedy for the borer:—Make a mound of soft earth round the root, rising about six inches above the place where the borers are at work. Then saturate this mound with a strong brine, made of common salt. Make the application twice within four weeks, any time when the ground is not frozen. Old pork or beef brine is just the thing. Mr. Smith says the brine is taken up by the tree, and thus destroys the insects. He adds, it should be applied cautiously to young trees.

Rape Seed. Christian Meyer, a Prussian, now residing in Cumberland, N. J., writes to the "Country Gentleman," that he has raised this plant for about four years. He prepares the ground as for wheat. The seed is sown about the last of August. The yield is about as many bushels per acre as wheat. Each bushel yields about three gallons of oil, which sells for $1,25 per gallon. This is therefore equal to raising wheat at $3,75 per bushel, deducting the expense of making the oil. Mr. Meyer is so well pleased with his success hitherto, that he intends to build a mill for the manufacture of the oil.

Garget in Cows. Garget is a troublesome complaint. It affects the udder, and produces a morbid action of the entire system, but more particularly of the secretory and lactescent glands. If taken in time, common linseed oil rubbed carefully over the teats and udder, will effect a perfect cure. In stubborn cases, from two to three applications may be necessary. As a preventive, a few doses of saltpetre, per month, administered in dough or mush—a tablespoonful at a time, is highly valuable.

[Germantown Telegraph.

THE MAINE FARMER: AN AGRICULTURAL AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

MAINE FARMER

AUGUSTA:
THURSDAY MORNING, JULY 31, 1856.

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.

Since Wednesday of last week, the weather has been oppressively warm, the thermometer ranging all the way from 75° to 95°, and in some places, even 100°. Friday and Saturday were the hottest days, but Sunday afternoon and night the most oppressive. We have had several showers, the past week,—one on Saturday, quite heavy. Every kind of crop has been brought forward with great rapidity by this warm spell. The weather has been rather "catching" for the hay makers, but the crop, so far as we can learn, will not be materially injured. Our readers will note, on reference to our report of the Boston Market, that Eastern hay is this week quoted at $14, a decline, since last week, on our quotations, of $6. This decline in prices is probably owing to the new crop being put into the market.

From all portions of the State, the reports continue favorable. A correspondent who writes from Orland, under date of the 15th inst., says that the crops in Penobscot and Hancock counties look extremely well, especially hay, which is better than for years past, although the weather has been very unfavorable for getting it in, as yet. Most of that which has been got in has been drenched by one or more storms, greatly injuring the quality. He adds:—"Farmers should not drive haying much until the weather becomes more settled, as there does not appear to be much need of hurrying the hay in."

As a general thing, the news from all parts of the Union is of the most encouraging kind. Of course, as will always be the case, even in the most favorable seasons, some localities, or some particular crop, do not turn out so well as usual, but by far the majority of the reports are of the anti-famine, and anti-high-price kind. We give a few, as specimens.

The New Bedford (Mass.) Mercury gives the following good account of the crops in that vicinity:—

The late warm weather and the clear sky have proved excellent for the hay makers. The great body of upland hay is now cut and got into the barn in good order. Corn has improved very rapidly the last week and bids fair for a first rate crop. We never saw potatoes look better, and we hear of no appearance of the rot. Rye is well ripened, oats and barley look vigorous, beets and other garden vegetables are prosperous. The pear crop will be good, but we judge the ravages of the aphis on the apples will cause a falling off of the fruit which is now abundant. On the whole, unless some untoward hail-storm or long period of wet weather or drouth appears, the farmers will have cause to rejoice in an excellent season.

The New York Journal of Commerce, good authority on this or any other question, says:

In this part of the country the last ten days have been dry and sunny, enabling the farmers to harvest their hay and grain in excellent order, and with great economy of labor. The crops are above an average, both in quality and quantity. Until very recently there has been plenty of rain, and the absence of it now is, on the whole, a blessing, although vegetation is beginning to complain. A gentleman who has recently returned from a trip through Kentucky, Western Virginia, &c., tells us that the drouth in those parts has been severe, and that the crops will suffer in consequence. But, taking the country as a whole, we are persuaded that the spring crops are better than usual. When, in addition to this, it is considered that large amounts of breadstuffs have been left over from last year, in the hopes of obtaining better prices, it is reasonable to infer that "starvation prices" will not prevail during the coming season.

From the Genesee country, where the "sprouting" of the wheat, last fall, gave speculators an additional pretext for sustaining the prices of breadstuffs, we have the authority of the Rochester Democrat, for saying, that "the crop of wheat in the Genesee Valley will be a fair average as to quantity, and as to quality, the best. The recent hot weather has been very favorable for ripening the grain."

The Traveller says, "The crops, as far as gathered, throughout New Jersey, we learn, are unusually large, but those still standing and approaching maturity are suffering at present from the drought. The wheat, rye, and hay crops are considerably larger than last year; but much necessity exists for rain, and the potato and other crops will be destroyed unless relieved."

In Delaware, the peach crop will be very small. The New York Journal of Commerce says:—

We regret to learn by a gentleman just arrived from New Castle Co., Delaware, that the peach crop of that State, upon which New York is largely dependent for supplies, is this year a total failure. The result is attributed in part to the drought of the present summer, and partly to the severity of the past winter. The trees blossomed very poorly. Our informant passed through one of the best peach orchards in the State last Monday, and was scarcely able to find one good specimen of fruit. There will be very few peaches in that State, and these few inferior in quality.

In Michigan, the weather is very favorable for harvesting, and the wheat is being housed in excellent condition. The quality is excellent, and the yield good.

In Illinois, the crops are more than ordinarily good. Wheat is selling at one dollar per bushel.

In Arkansas, the wheat crop has been harvested, and is unusually large and good.

Surely there can be no reason to expect anything but an abundant yield, in all sections, when the reports are so favorable.

But the good news is not confined entirely to the United States. Our neighbors of the Provinces are rejoicing in similar prospects of abundant crops. Noticing the reception of late Provincial papers, the Traveller says:—

"From all parts of New Brunswick we read the most flattering accounts of the various growing crops. Hay is most abundant. Potatoes look excellent, and every other description of farm produce is the same. In Nova Scotia the farmers are revelling in plenty, the present prospect of crops promising an abundant supply."

We make the following extract from a private letter dated Maugerville N. B., 14th inst:—

"Our hay crop is nearly ready for the mower and will be more than usually fine. Grain is looking well, and potatoes, turnips, carrots and mangold wurtzels are uncommonly fine. Connect New Brunswick and the United States by a railroad, and we will supply you with oats and vegetables in any quantity."

So much for this chapter.

SOAP—SOAP. We had a call from A. P. Ross, the Yankee Soap man, the other day, and he left us a specimen of his Premium Excelsior oap, which proves, on trial, to be a very good article.

LORD CLARENDON ON THE ENLISTMENT QUESTION.

The letter of Lord Clarendon, on the Enlistment Question, is a document of much interest, as showing the friendly feeling of the British Government towards this country. After deploring the existence of any trouble between the two Governments, and stating the conviction of Her Majesty's Government that President Pierce has been misled by unreliable testimony in the cases of the Consuls at New York, Philadelphia and Cincinnati, Lord Clarendon concludes as follows:—

If her Majesty's government had been convinced, like the Government of the United States, that her Majesty's officers had, in defiance of their instructions, violated the laws of the United States, Her Majesty's government would, both out of deference to the United States, and from a due regard to the authority of the British crown, have removed those officers from the posts which they held.

If the government of a foreign country were capriciously, and without any apparent belief that it had good ground for doing so, to break off its diplomatic relations with the minister accredited to it by her Majesty, her Majesty's confidential servants, answerable for maintaining the honor and dignity of the crown, could not hesitate as to advising her Majesty equally to break off all diplomatic intercourse with the minister of such governments accredited to her court.

But in the present case her Majesty's government are bound to accept the formal and repeated declarations of the President of his belief that these officers of her Majesty have violated the laws of the Union, and are, on that account, unacceptable organs of communication with the government and authorities of the United States; and her Majesty's government cannot deny to the government of the United States a right similar to that which, in a parallel case, they would claim for themselves; the right, namely, of forming their own judgment as to the bearing of the laws of the Union upon transactions which have taken place within the Union.

I have, therefore, the honor to inform you that, however deeply her Majesty's government regret a proceeding on the part of the President of the United States which cannot but be considered as of an unfriendly character, they have not deemed it their duty on that account to advise her Majesty to command me to suspend my diplomatic intercourse with you; and I have to assure you that the high personal esteem which is felt for you by all the members of her Majesty's government will render it most agreeable to myself to have the honor of entering into communication with you upon matters connected with the mutual relations of our two countries. You will be certain of meeting, on the part of her Majesty's government, the most friendly feeling towards the United States, and the most anxious desire so to arrange all questions of difference, as to reconcile the just rights and real intercourse of the two countries with the maintenance of those amicable relations, the preservation of which is of such great importance to both. I am, &c.,

(Signed) CLARENDON.

LATER EUROPEAN NEWS. By the steamship Arabia, at Halifax, we have one week's later advices from Europe. The principal news relates to the insurrection in Spain, which has assumed a serious aspect. The Ministry have been forced to resign, and a new Ministry has been formed.

With regard to the American difficulties, the Liverpool papers say:—

"We understand that the difficulties which have for some time surrounded our relations with the United States, are in a fair way of adjustment, and believe that great assistance has been rendered by Wm. Brown, member of Parliament, in the discussions between Mr. Dallas and Lord Palmerston, which it is evidently hoped will prevent a rupture between the two countries."

We shall present a general summary of the news in our next.

THE NET WIRE FENCE. We have received a communication from James E. Butts, Jr., & Co., manufacturers of the net wire fence, in answer to the communication of Jas. Walker of Fryeburg, on this subject, in ours of the 17th.

We shall publish it in our next. Let us hear both sides. If the net wire fence will meet the requirements of farmers for fencing, it is a great improvement. If it will not, let us know it. Let us have the facts. Farmers want fences and must have them. Cheapness, strength, and durability, are the essential requirements. So talk it over gentlemen, and let us know the truth.

TIME ALTERED. By a new arrangement, which commenced on Monday of last week, the trains on the Somerset & Kennebec Railroad now run as follows:—Leave Augusta at 10.15 A. M., and 4.15 P. M. The 10.15 train from Augusta and the 7.15 P. M. train from Kendall's Mills are freight trains with passenger car attached. On the K. & P. R. R., the trains leave Augusta for Portland and Boston, at 5.20 A. M., and 1 P. M. Leave Portland for Augusta and Kendall's, Mills, at 7.10 A. M., and 1.15 P. M.

CAN'T DO IT. Ephraim, of the Waterville Mail, has had a butterfly presented him, which he says is of the same measurement across the wings as the one we noticed, but "is as fat as two of the doctor's." He adds he feels some twinges of concience in telling this story, and, when we remember his mammoth egg stories, we do not wonder at it. We should not be at all surprised, since he has owned up to measuring *the hen*, instead of the egg she laid, to hear that his butterfly had proved a mammoth owl. No, no, Ephraim—we can't get up any controversy on that question.

DOWN RIVER. The steamers T. F. Secor and Teazer now carry passengers to the mouth of the river, where our neighbor Baker, of the Augusta House, carries on the Ocean House in good style. The Secor also stops at Harpswell, and takes passengers for the Cape Cottage, near Portland, kept by Messrs Scruton & Buckley. Either of these places affords good fishing, bathing, sailing, and all the other recreations incidental to watering places, and offers grand facilities for recruiting those who may be worn down by toil, or oppressed by the hot weather.

EARLY TOMATOES. We have received some fine specimens of ripe tomatoes, raised in this city by Mrs. Mary A. Eaton. These are the first of the season, in this vicinity, and are better ripened than many of those brought here for sale from Boston.

BROOKS ASKS A RE-ELECTION. A telegraphic despatch from Baltimore states that Mr. Brooks has published in the Charleston (S. C.) papers, an address to his constituents, in which he is very sharp. He asks a re-election as approval of his conduct in assaulting Mr. Sumner.

NEW FLOUR. The Boston Traveller says that a sample of flour, the first made this season from new wheat, was exhibited at the Corn Exchange, Thursday morning last, and pronounced a splendid article. It was manufactured by the Suffolk Company Flour Mills, and the price was $9,50 per barrel.

THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD ACCIDENT. We learn that the coroner's jury have returned their verdict, attributing the recent calamity on the Northern Pennsylvania Railroad, to the criminal negligence of Conductor Hopper of the excursion train, and censuring the company for defective rules.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL. Fowler & Wells have commenced the 24th volume of this excellent and instructive Journal. The July number, which is number one of the new volume, is also number one in valuable matter. We know of none who have spread so much valuable practical matter on the sciences of life and mind, both in the abstract and the concrete, as the Messrs. Fowler's, and each number of their several journals seem as new, and fresh, and vigorous as the first that they ever issued. "Long may they wave."

RETRIBUTION. T. B. Peterson, Philadelphia, announces as in press, a new work by Mrs. Southworth, entitled "Retribution; a Tale of Passion." It will be ready for sale on the 16th of August, and sent free of postage for $1,25 bound, or $1,00, in paper covers.

THE MONTHLIES, &c. We are obliged to defer notices of several monthlies for August, and also of some new music from Geo. P. Reed, Boston. The music can be had at Stanwood's.

JUDGE DAVIS' CASE. At the conclusion of the session of the Supreme Court, in Bangor, last week, the Court pronounced an opinion upon the memorial of Judge Davis. The Bangor Courier says:—

"The Court came to the conclusion that the memorial was not so before them, as to give the Court any jurisdiction of the matter, and hence they refrained from intimating any opinion upon the merits of the case. In this conclusion the Court announced the concurrence of all the Judges except Judge Goodenow, who gave a dissenting opinion."

The matter cannot again come before them until the January session.

THE YORK & CUMBERLAND RAILROAD. At the recent session of the Supreme Court, in Bangor, in the case of the York and Cumberland Railroad Company, Plaintiff in Equity, vs. John G. Myers, the demurrer entered by F. O. J. Smith, Esq., as counsel for Myers, was sustained, and the injunction restraining the sale of the road dissolved. The decision was on the ground that Myers had no interest to sell, and that therefore the injunction was of no avail.

ADJOURNMENT OF CONGRESS. As will be seen by reference to our Congressional compend, both branches of Congress have agreed to a resolve providing for an adjournment on the 18th of August.

MAINE CONFERENCE — APPOINTMENTS. The Maine Conference of the M. E. Church closed its session at Gardiner, Tuesday evening the 8th inst., Bishop B. Waugh, presiding. About 70 ministers were present. The public meetings and anniversaries of the societies we understand were very interesting. The following are some of the appointments in this vicinity:

Presiding Elders. Readfield District, John Young; Gardiner District, Charles C. Cone; Portland District, W. F. Farrington.

Hallowell, Charles F. Allen; Augusta, Jos. Colby; Gardiner, Parker Jaques; Richmond, James McMillan; Bowdoinham, Rufus H. Stinchfield; Bath, Wesley Church, Ezekiel Robinson, Beacon Street Church, Howard B. Abbot; Winthrop, Stephen Allen; Wayne, Frederick A. Crafts; Farmington, Charles Munger; Fairfield, James Armstrong; Kendall's Mills, Caleb Fuller; Phillips, Seth B. Chase; Wilton and Temple, Isaac Lord and T. Whittier; Fayette, Heman Nickerson; Lewiston, Henry M. Blake.

H. P. Torsey, principal of Maine Wesleyan Seminary.

STORE BREAKING. The store of Mr. Blood, of South Sebec, was broken into by some persons on Friday night, 18th, by boring into the lock, and nearly all the shelf goods taken. When our informant left, it was thought they had got track of the goods. [Bangor Whig.

The person who robbed Blood's store was followed on Saturday last to the house of Noah Hall in Greenfield, were he was arrested after a desperate struggle. All the goods were found together with many others. He calls his name Henry Sanger, and says he has confederates at Bangor. He was carried to Sebec for examination. He had with him a horse and carryall, which he said belonged to Mr. Perkins, of Bangor. [Ibid.

ACCIDENTS IN BETHEL. Mrs. Sarah, wife of Mr. Wm. Brackett of Harrison, while on a visit to her daughter at Bethel Hill, two weeks since, accidentally fell down the chamber stairs and inflicted an injury on the spinal cord in the neck, which her physician pronounce to be past cure. She remains utterly helpless, and incapable of motion, except a slight turning of the head.

Mr. Joseph Sanborn accidentally caught his arm in a circular saw at Gerrish & Co.'s steam saw-mill, which lacerated it in a shocking manner. Amputation was made by Dr. Grover, and hopes are entertained of his recovery.

Mr. Horatio Newell fell from a barn and fractured his skull, but has now nearly recovered. [Oxford Democrat.

LIGHTNING STRUCK. The residence of Mr. Wallace Strout, of Durham, was struck by lightning Monday afternoon. It commenced by demolishing the top of the chimney. It then came down into the room where Mr. and Mrs. S. were sitting, knocking down the latter, and giving a rude shock to Mr. S. and a son who was in the barn. It tore away portions of the sills, ripped up the fire-place, and some of the flooring, then it travelled up stairs, and made a hole in the side of the house of about four by six feet, and departed. No one was much injured, and the family were, doubtless, well satisfied to escape on such reasonable terms.

SAD ACCIDENT. An Irishman named Patrick Clancey, an employee on the Grand Trunk Railroad Company, was so seriously injured on Thursday afternoon, that he died in the course of the night. He was engaged repairing the wheel of a car on the track on Smith's wharf, when some of the men in the employ of Mr Clark, not knowing of his situation, pushed some cars against the one on which he was at work. The car struck him in such a manner as to inflict injuries which caused his death. [Portland Advertiser.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT. On Monday night, Mr. Wm. Woodward of Pittston, while employed in the Great Falls Paper Mill, in this city, had one hand caught in a cog-wheel, and badly crushed; and in endeavoring to extricate it, the other was also caught and considerably injured. Amputation of a portion of the right hand (including all the fingers) was obliged to be performed; also, one finger from the left hand—the remainder may possibly be saved. The wounds were dressed by Dr. C. W. Whitmore, of this city. [Gardiner Journal.

JAIL ESCAPE. About 2 o'clock yesterday morning two prisoners, McCluer, the old offender, and Hall, the Sebec robber, made their escape from the Jail in this city by unlocking the larger lock of the main door with a skeleton key, and boring of the smaller one. The skeleton key must have been furnished them by some outside confederate, as well as the boring instrument. The key was left in the lock. A reward has been offered for their apprehension. [Bangor Journal.

SAD ACCIDENT. A young lad by the name of Grace, (14 years old,) of Cape Elizabeth, had his left foot and a portion of the ankle blown off by the accidental discharge of a gun yesterday. The lad resides near the end of Vaughan's Bridge. Amputation of the leg was performed by Dr. Ludwig of Portland, assisted by Dr. Buzzel, and the lad is doing well. [Portland Advertiser.

APPREHENDED. Gove and Burns, the suspected robbers and incendiaries, at Lincoln have been caught at Mattawamkeag Forks, by Messrs. Wheeler, Libbey, Ramsdell, Clifford and others, and were to have their examination on Tuesday. [Bangor Journal.

GATHERED NEWS FRAGMENTS, &c.

Search for Relics of the Franklin Expedition. A memorial, signed by influential authorities, has been addressed to the First Lord of the Treasury, praying for a final and limited search after relics of the Erebus and Terror, the lost ships in which Franklin and his crews left England.

Landing of a Cargo of Slaves. A cargo of 750 negroes was landed at and distributed from the bay of Cabanas, ten days since. The landing was effected without discovery, by an American clipper ship, built down east, and fitted out in New York. Sosays a letter in the Journal of Commerce, from Havana, July 10.

Petition for Indemnity for Loss by Mail Failures. J. W. Suthron of San Francisco, California, has petitioned Congress for indemnity for losses sustained in consequence of the repeated failure of the mail between New Orleans and San Francisco to arrive at the California end of the line. He estimates the damage he has sustained at $12,354 75.

Trial of Fire Engines. An interesting trial of fire engines is to come off in New Haven this fall. The first prize is a new fire engine, in complete running order, worth $1500—the victors to take her home with them.

More Sunken Treasure. It is said that the steamboat Lexington which was burned in the Sound in 1837, had $18,000 on board which has never been recovered. An effort is to be made to raise the treasure if possible. The wreck lies in ninety feet of water, and the specie is in an accessible place. John Green, the diver, who went down to the Atlantic, is to operate on the wreck.

West India Sugar Crop. A letter dated Antigua, W. I., June 18, states that the sugar making season was nearly over, and the yield had been most prolific. There had been sent to England and Belgium fully 39,000 hogsheads, and 14,000 hogsheads molasses, and about the same quantity to the United States. The health of the island was good.

The Late Railroad Disaster. A. F. Hoffel, the conductor of the unfortunate excursion train on the North Pennsylvania railroad, has been arrested and held to bail in $10,000 for examination.

The Canadian Senate. The Canadian Legislative Council (Senate) elective bill having received the sanction of Queen Victoria, forty-eight members will be added to the upper house of the Canadian Parliament. Of this number twelve are to be elected every two years, and will hold their seats for eight years. The present members who hold their seats by virtue of a royal warrant, are permitted to retain them for life—a very comfortable arrangement, surely.

Fearful Railroad Accident. On the 17th inst., an engine and two passenger cars, containing about thirty persons, were thrown fifteen feet into a culvert, on the Central Railroad, in Georgia, in consequence of the giving away of the earth at the place. Mr. Baker, a fireman, was killed, and Mr. Hall, the engineer, and another fireman, were seriously if not dangerously injured. The passengers escaped with a few bruises.

Consul Rejected. The Journal of Commerce states that J. C. Tucker, recently appointed Consul to Honduras, returned to Havana on the 12th inst., on his way to the United States, the President of that State having refused to recognize him, unless he furnished proofs as to the seal of the United States and the signature to his commission—a new diplomatic feature.

Laborers from the Crimea. A party of Englishmen,—recently from the Crimea,—came among the passengers of ship American Eagle, at New York from London. They are remarkably fine stalwart men, and were employed in the construction of the Balaklava Railroad.

Conviction of Arrison. Wm. Arrison was on the 21st convicted at Cincinnati of manslaughter, on the third trial, for causing the death of Mr. Allison, by an infernal machine, about two years ago. Great dissatisfaction is expressed with the verdict. The sentence will be deferred, and he will be put on trial for the murder of Mrs. Allison, for which an application has been made for change of venue.

The New Brunswick Prohibitory Law. St. John, N. B., July 25. The bill repealing the Prohibitory Liquor Law has passed the Assembly—38 to 2. The old license law has been revived.

Found Dead. Mr. Ira Norton, of Monson, was found drowned in a brook, near his house, on Tuesday the 15th inst.

The lost on the Northern Indiana. So far as can be ascertained, the number of persons lost by the burning of the Northern Indiana, or known to be missing is 26. The number saved is 147—104 passengers and 43 of the crew.

Quarantine Restriction. The quarantine laws are now enforced with more than usual rigor in Southern ports, on account of the prevalence of yellow fever in South America, West Indies, &c. The Mayor of Charleston has procured a vessel, with a sufficient force of men, to compel a compliance with the quarantine laws of the port.

Sentenced. William Pinto, mate of the slave brig Braman, has been found guilty of fitting out that vessel as a slaver. He was sentenced to ten years imprisonment. The crew were discharged.

Suicide. A daughter of Mr. Daniel Clay, of Gardiner, aged about 24 years, supposed to be partially deranged, threw herself into the Kennebec river in Farmingdale, last Friday, and before she could be rescued, was drowned.

Intended Attack on St. Domingo. New York, July 24. Advices from Havana state that the Ex-President of St. Domingo, General Paez, sailed from that port on the 12th inst., for St. Thomas, from whence he intends to make a descent upon St. Domingo.

Cold. At the "Tip Top House," Mount Washington, on the night of the 6th inst., ice formed to the thickness of an inch. It is an *ice*olated situation.

Sudden Death. Mr. Daniel Carr, of Bowdoin died suddenly while at work in his field on Monday afternoon.

Rather Small. The Manchester Mirror says that an honest young man who works in one of the mills in that city, found a few days since notes of certain dealers to the amount of $9140 55. He telegraphed to the owner, and was requested to bring them to Boston. He did so, spending about four dollars besides his time, and received therefor the small sum of fifteen dollars.

Mail to Australia. Postmaster Bailey announces that a monthly mail will hereafter be made up for Australia direct, beginning August 1, by ship Casca. The postage will be only five cents for letters, two cents for newspapers, and one cent an ounce for pamphelts and periodicals.

LATER FROM VENEZUELA. *New York, July 25.* Steamer Tennessee, from Porto Cabello 12th, via Porto Rico 17th, arrived this morning. Among her passengers is J. H. Young, U. S. Consul at Curacoa, with dispatches announcing the conclusion of an important commercial treaty between the United States and Venezuela. News unimportant.

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

WASHINGTON, July 21. The Postmaster General has just ordered a daily mail from Jefferson City to Springfield, Mo., at the instance of Major Phelps, the opening a direct and expeditious route to the Osage and Cherokee countries from St. Louis.

The Herbert trial will probably close on Wednesday. New testimony having been procured, the cross-examinations are more rigid and prolonged than on the former trial. The interest in the case continues unabated.

The Senate confirmed the nominations of John Forsyth as Minister to Mexico, and Walker Ferne as Secretary of Logation, to-day.

The Intelligencer of this morning publishes a card from Mr. Burlingame, saying that the conversation of himself and friends with Brooks, having received an interpretation which does injustice to its real meaning, he now withdraws it, and leaves his speech to interpret itself, holding himself personally responsible for it, without qualification or amendment. (Correspondence of the N. Y. Tribune,) Mr. Burlingame's case excites intense interest. He was in his seat to-day and answered to his name. There is no evidence up to (9½ o'clock P. M.) of any hostile meeting between Messrs. Burlingame and Brooks.

WASHINGTON, July 22. Francis C. Treadwell, of New York, yesterday made affidavit that he had reason to believe that a challenge to fight a duel had passed between Mr. Brooks, and Mr. Burlingame of Massachusetts, and that they were making preparations to fight in violation of the peace of the District, and the act of Congress. He therefore prayed that the parties be arrested, and put under bonds.

Brooks was arrested this morning, and held in $5000 to keep the peace.

The police are in search of Mr. Burlingame, who left the district late last night or early this morning, with the supposed intention of receiving a challenge. Up to noon to-day, his friends could not tell whether or not there had been a meeting, though a rumor to that effect is in circulation.

Among the many reports in circulation, the most reliable is that Mr. Brooks asked Mr. Burlingame, through a friend, where a note or challenge would reach him, and Mr. Burlingame replied, "The Clifton House, Canada." Mr. Brooks, it is further stated, declines following, preferring a meeting in this vicinity. Mr. Burlingame's friends express their ignorance of his whereabouts.

The testimony in the Herbert trial has closed. The counsel for the defence proposed to submit the case to the jury without argument, but the prosecution objected.

The Senate has confirmed the appointment of Edward C. Stiles as Consul to Vienna.

The Vanderbilt steamer, from New York, has arrived here, and will undergo the inspection of Government and Congressmen.

WASHINGTON, July 23. A telegraphic dispatch was received here to-day from Mr. Burlingame, at New York, saying he intended forthwith to return to Washington, as Mr. Brooks had failed him. A reply was sent to him to pursue his journey to Canada, and await the appointed time, but some of his friends anticipate his return to this city to-morrow. Meanwhile the officers are still on the look out for him.

The Criminal Court was eight hours in continuous session to-day. The time was consumed in discussion as to what should be the character of the instructions to the jury in the Herbert case. Each side submitted a set, which the Court will decide on to-morrow.

PHILADELPHIA, July 23. Letters have been received here stating that a challenge has passed between Messrs. Burlingame and Bocock. The latter was not in his seat yesterday, and he is said to have left Washington, accompanied by Gen. Lane.

NEW YORK, July 24. Mr. Burlingame, member of Congress from Massachusetts, and Gen. James of Wisconsin, arrived in town early yesterday morning from Washington, and stopped at the Everett House. They were en route for Niagara Falls, but it is believed they returned to Washington this morning.

(Tribune correspondence.) WASHINGTON, July 23. The publication of the dueling correspondence by Mr. Brooks has been the subject of much and varied comment all day, especially in Congress. It is generally conceded that Mr. Brooks committed a serious blunder in not notifying Mr. Burlingame of his objection to go to Canada, instead of publishing the place named by other gentlemen than Mr. Burlingame to enable both parties to avoid the violation of the laws of the country. These gentlemen will assume the responsibility of Mr. Burlingame's course.

WASHINGTON, July 21. Campbell, in a card published in the Union this morning, requests a suspension of public opinion in relation to Mr. Brooks, statement until the return of Mr. Burlingame.

In the Herbert murder case the counsel for the prosecution have opened their argument before the jury, who have two sets of instructions before them. Nobody believes that the jury will agree upon a verdict.

Mr. Burlingame has returned and appeared in the House to-night.

(Correspondence N. Y. Tribune.) Gen. Lane of Oregon, informed Mr. Campbell of Ohio today, officially, that Mr. Brooks had declined to meet Mr. Burlingame in Canada. Brooks is recruiting at Warren Springs, Va., and Mr. Burlingame has returned to Washington, and is looking finely. Mr. Campbell will place in Mr. Burlingame's hands to-morrow a statement of all the facts in the case, which has been pending between him and Brooks, taking the entire responsibility of naming Canada as the place of meeting, and that Mr. Burlingame was willing to fight Brooks anywhere, and at any time, and that the objection which Brooks brings against a meeting in Canada, on account of passing through the enemy's country, applies with more force against Mr. Burlingame meeting Brooks in a Slave State.

Secretary Marcy's answer to the overture of the allies for arbitration upon the question of privateering in time of war, has not been communicated to M. Sartiges, as alleged. The rough draft is prepared, and the document will probably be sent to Congress before the adjournment. The administration will decline acceding to the proposition, except upon such terms as have heretofore regulated the policy of our government.

WASHINGTON, July 25. The reply of Mr. Burlingame to Mr. Brooks will probably be published on Monday.

The members of the House having formally accepted Mr. Vanderbilt's invitation, will visit his steamer to-morrow afternoon.

Mr. Burlingame, in answer to a warrant, appeared in company with Mr. Campbell, and the two entered into a joint bond of $5000 that Burlingame shall neither engage in a duel in the District, nor leave its jurisdiction for that purpose.

The jury in the Herbert case, after retiring for three quarters of an hour, returned a verdict of acquittal. The announcement was received with manifestations of joy and delight, and Mr. H. was immediately surrounded by his friends, who accompanied him to the Kirkwood House.

Some difficulty occurred between Mr. Ratcliffe and Ex Mayor Lenox, growing out of the trial, and a challenge passed. Ratcliffe was arrested and held to bail to keep the peace.

WASHINGTON, July 26. There is much indignation and excitement among the Irish population here in consequence of the acquittal of Herbert, who left early this morning.

Ex-Mayor Lenox has been held to bail not to fight a duel with Ratcliffe. Several other personal difficulties growing out of the Herbert affair, remain unsettled.

YELLOW FEVER.—*Vessels in Quarantine.* The bark John Griffin, from Cienfuegos, came into quarantine Sunday, 20th. The mate sickened and died in the port of Cienfuegos, and the captain and two seamen died on the passage of yellow fever.

The bark Geo. Leslie, from Cienfuegos, which arrived on Sunday, had *every man on board, except the captain, sick with the yellow fever* on the voyage. One man died, and was buried at sea; another of the crew was sent to the Marine Hospital. The Health officer has ordered the two vessels to be anchored far down the bay for safety.

The bark Leo, from Havana, has also been sent down the bay to discharge. [N. Y. Express.

MURDEROUS ATTACK UPON A HOUSE.

Mr. Ralph Johnson keeps a small hotel on the Buxton road, in the upper part of Saco. Last Saturday he had been at work on his farm in Hollis, and returned home about 11 o'clock in the evening, and retired to bed. About 2 o'clock in the night a loud noise at the door called up Mr. Walter Hasty and Mr. Porter Foss, men boarding or lodging there. They at first saw two or three men who demanded admission to the house, and on their refusal to let them in, and statement that Mr. Johnson was away, the three commenced an attack upon them, threatening the men and the house. While this went on, Mr. Johnson came to the door and stepped out upon the piazza, without having stopped to dress himself. Three others immediately attacked Mr. Johnson. One of them knocked him down and beat him with a club, another stabbed him. After this, the six ruffians demolished some of the windows of the house. Doctors were called to attend Mr. Johnson, and it was at first thought his wounds were mortal, but hopes of recovery are now entertained.

Dr. Grant, one of the physians called, informs us that Mr. Johnson's head is severely bruised, he has three stabs under the left breast, one of them reaching through to the chest—a cut 2 or 3 inches long across the breast—cuts upon the upper part of the arm—and a stab which struck upon the bone near the left temple. Mr. Hasty has two or three ribs broken, and is badly bruised from the hip upwards. He is a man about 60 years old. Mr. Foss is bruised about the head. The piazza and ground about, was saturated with blood, and blood was spirted against the house to half the height of the windows.

Mr. Johnson recognized two or three of the six who made this murderous assault, and officers are in pursuit of them. [Saco Democrat.

SERIOUS STEAMBOAT ACCIDENT. *Fall River, July 27.* A serious accident occurred Saturday night on board the steamer Empire State, when off Point Judith, on her passage from Fall River to New York, caused by the collapse of the steam chimney of the starboard boiler, thereby forcing all the steam down the flues into the fire-room and upon the main deck, scalding twenty-two persons, nine of whom have since died of their injuries.

Immediately after the occurrence of the accident, the boat returned to this city, where the best medical attendance was immediately procured, and everything done which could tend to alleviate the condition of the sufferers. The remaining passengers were immediately forwarded to New York by the steamer State of Maine.

The names of those injured and since died are as follows:—J. G. Beach, lawyer, New York; Joseph Reed, East Boston; Joseph Darman, New York; Joseph Richards, Bangor, Maine; Fred Boardman (German), New York; Ezra Williamson, 3d, (engineer), Fall River; Hiram Peachy (fireman), Williamsburg; William McGee (fireman), New York.

BURNING OF THE PROPELLER "TINTO." The Kingston (C. W.) News gives the following account of the burning of the "Tinto," on the 17th inst.:

"On Thursday evening, 17th inst., the propeller Tinto, from Montreal, bound to Lake Erie, passed Kingston harbor about half past eight o'clock, and, when three miles above Nine Mile Point, fire was discovered in the firehold, where a quantity of wood was in a blaze, and the flames with great fury and rapidity spread to the upper cabins in proximity to the hold, rendering their extinguishment utterly hopeless, and causing the utmost consternation among the crew and passengers.

The only small boat attached to the vessel was immediately manned, and four women, three children, some of the crew, and passengers embarked; the boat was then lowered from the davits, and, owing to the rapid motion of the vessel, on striking the water immediately capsized, and all the unfortunate inmates were engulphed in the lake, to the number of seventeen, none of whom have, up to this time, been heard of, and are doubtless all drowned."

We observe no names of other than Provincial people among the list of lost and saved, and therefore omit them. Those who were rescued saved themselves by throwing themselves overboard with planks and other buoyant articles, and were picked up by vessels which went to their relief.

FROM KANSAS AND NEW MEXICO. *St. Louis, July 25.* Advices from Kansas state that Col. Lane crossed the Missouri into Kansas on Monday with 600 men, armed with Sharpe's rifles, revolvers, and bowie-knives. After crossing, Lane returned, saying he would force his way up the Missouri with his other regiment.

Gen. Harney, Col. Baker, and Capt. Pleasants have arrived at Fort Leavenworth, and reported that a party of Cheyenne Indians had attacked the guard-house at Fort Kearney, and rescued prisoners, making good their retreat, with the loss of three killed.

Col. Fauntleroy arrived here yesterday from New Mexico. He reports the Indians quiet in the Northern part of the Territory.

THE BRITISH NAVY IN 1812. In a notice of Coggeshall's excellent History of American Privateers, we expressed some doubt of the accuracy of a statement that the British navy numbered one thousand and sixty men-of-war in 1812, whereas at the present time it contains less than four hundred vessels. We have a note from Captain Coggeshall, substantiating his statement by reference to "Steele's List of the Royal Navy" for 1812—a work which is published annually by order of the British government, and which gives the names of every ship in the navy, the number being as represented by the author. Cooper, in his "History of the United States Navy," draws from the same source, stating that in 1812 the British navy comprised nominally one thousand and sixty sail, eight hundred of which were efficient cruising vessels. Capt. Coggeshall's statement is thus fully substantiated by the British official register. [Boston Journal.

THE DOG LAW. Since the dog law went into effect, 2,000 canines have fallen victims to its requirements in permitting them to go unmuzzled. The expense to the city has been over $1,000. The animals are taken to pound by the dog-catchers, and can be redeemed within a certain time by the payment of $2 for a full grown one, and $1 for a puppy. If not redeemed, they are considered to have "had their day," and at night they are tied together, thrown into a large tank and water is then turned on until all are drowned. Their carcases are taken to the foot of Forty-Ninth street, East River, and carried to Barren Island. [N. Y. Mirror.

A LIVING WITNESS. Hon. William Eaton of Worcester was on the platform with the speakers and officers of the day last Friday. He was a witness of the exciting preparation and departure of the "Minute Men," on the 19th April, 1775, a scene represented by Capt. Charles Hersey and the company under him. Mr. Eaton is ninety years of age—can read common newspaper print without spectacles, and is a much better penman than the writer of this paragraph, or than most writers for the press. [Worcester Ægis, July 8.

FIRE AND LOSS OF LIFE. We learn from the St. John Courier that on Monday morning the 7th inst., about two o'clock, a fire broke out in a building attached to the dwelling house of Mr. Jas. Pender, New Jerusalem Settlement, Queens Co., N. B., by which the two buildings were entirely consumed. Mr. Pender and part of the family were absent, attending a prayer meeting. There were ten persons in the house, seven of whom made their escape, but Robert Pender, aged about 50, and Mary Dollar and Margaret Thompson, aged respectively 3 and 8 years, perished in the flames.

PARDONED BY THE PRESIDENT. *New York, July 25.* President Pierce has pardoned the German, Wagner, who was serving out his term of imprisonment for his complicity in the British enlistment affair. This ends these matters so far as our courts are concerned.

DROWNED. At the Upper Stillwater on Saturday noon, (19th) Wallace C. Oakes, aged 19, son of Mr. William Oakes. He was engaged at Messrs. Sutton & Michael's Mill as a log hauler, and as he jumped from the mill upon a drift of logs he fell through. The gate was immediately shut down and he was soon taken out, but not until life was extinct.

LATEST NEWS FROM CALIFORNIA.

The steamship Illinois arrived at New York on Saturday, bringing California dates to the 5th inst., and $1,650,000 in gold. The following summary embraces everything of interest by this arrival:

Advices from San Francisco indicates that the State authorities had apparently determined to make no further resistance to the Vigilance Committee.

The startling event of the week was the stabbing of S. R. Hopkins by Judge David S. Terry Associate Justice of the Supreme Court. Hopkins proceeded to the office of Dr. Ashe, Navy Agent, for the purpose of arresting J. R. Maloney, charged with attempting to convey munitions of war to the city for the use of the State. Judge Terry being present, interfered to protect Maloney, and, with others, formed an armed party to escort Maloney to the Dupont street armory. Hopkins collected assistance, and attacked the other party in the streets. A struggle ensued, in the course of which Terry stabbed H

THE LATEST NEWS FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE PERSIA.

The steamship Persia arrived at New York on Wednesday morning of last week. Her news is seven days later than previous advices. She brings upwards of 200 passengers. The following summary embraces everything of interest:

GREAT BRITAIN. The political news is unimportant. The chief feature of interest in London was the return of the Guards from the Crimea, after an absence of two years. They made their entree into this city on Wednesday, the 9th, and marched through the principal streets to their barracks. The Queen and royal family, together with Prince Oscar of Sweden, and a crowd of noble ladies and gentlemen warmly extended them a welcome from the balconies of the palace. Half a million of persons were assembled.

A serious riot had occurred at Nenagh, Ireland, on the 6th of July, and succeeding days, caused by the alleged bad faith of the government towards the militia. They had been ordered to disband, and give up their clothiug and arms, which they refused to do; but instead, broke open the magazines, seized the ammunition, and afterwards paraded the streets, discharging their muskets in the air. Assistance was telegraphed for, and one thousand troops of the line soon arrived, and after a short struggle they succeeded in disarming the insurgents. Three of the insurgents and one of the regulars were killed, and about a dozen wounded. The citizens sided with the militia, and cheered them on. At the latest telegraphic accounts all was quiet.

Lord Russell's motion in Parliament on Italian affairs, is fixed for Monday.

There had been no reference to American affairs, excepting some interrogatories concerning the boundaries of the Belize.

The spinning mills of Joseph Ainsworth, at Bolton, have been burnt. They contained 90,000 spindles.

The Queen has conferred the title and dignity of Baronet of the United Kingdom on Sir Allan M'Nab late Prime Minister in Canada.

FRANCE. The Moniteur officially contradicts the report that Napoleon proposes meeting the Emperor of Austria at Lake Constance.

Alliez, Grand & Co., bankers, of Paris, have failed.

It is reported that numerous arrests of a political nature have been made at the Sables d'Olonne, in La Vendee—a quarter where, we regret to learn, secret societies increase and multiply in a manner far too rapid to enable the authorities, notwithstanding their vigilance, effectually to check their progress.

There is a talk of a grand French naval review at Toulon, in the presence of the Emperor to which, it is said, the Kings of Sardinia and Greece and some other sovereign princes have been invited.

SPAIN. A Madrid letter in the Independence Belge of the 7th inst., repeats a report that a high and influential member of the clerical body was at the bottom of the recent outrages, and the opinion is it seems, pretty general in Madrid that Rome had had something to do with them. That there are parties whose interests it is to overthrow the present institutions, to prevent at all hazards and at all cost the Cortez from resuming their functions next October, and to reconstitute a Government with a Dictator, whose will, under the inspiration of these parties, should be law, is pretty certain.

GERMANY. The Zollverein is approaching a crisis, which may possibly lead to a rupture between the liberal Northern and protective Southern States of Germany.

BELGIUM. The Belgium agricultural reports are most favorable. Rye has flowered and set well, and there is abundance of firm and lengthy stem. Wheat is flowering favorably, and promises an abundant return; and potatoes, of which unusually large breadths have been planted, cannot look better. With all this, prices of grain continue high, at an average of 30 francs the hectolitre of wheat, and 22 francs of rye.

RUSSIA. The Emperor Alexander and the whole Russian court inhabit, at present, the magnificent residence of Tzarskoe Zelo, which is within less than an hour's ride from the capital by railway.

A subscription has been opened at St. Petersburg on behalf of the sufferers by the inundations in France.

It is now said that the Czar is sincere in his desire to abolish serfdom. A plan for its gradual extinction now commands the attention of the Russian Government. It is proposed to raise a loan, by means of which the Government will purchase the serfs from the private owners, and then liberate them under certain conditions.

An Imperial ukase extends the amnesty accorded to the refugees of the western governments of Russia to individuals who took part in the events of 1830 and 1831. No judical proceedings can be instituted against them. They will have merely to take an oath of fidelity to the Sovereign, and their rights will be restored to them. They will be considered capable of holding government employment after three years good conduct.

The Russian Minister of Marine has been buying immense numbers of revolvers, which the officers of the navy are compelled to take at cost price, afterwards to be deducted from their pay.

THE CRIMEA. The definite evacuation of the Crimea took place July 5, on which day Marshal Pellissier embarked for home.

THE CHURCH PROPERTY IN MEXICO. The Mexican correspondent of the New Orleans Picayune thus explains the recent decree of President Comonfort, concerning the property of the Catholic church in Mexico:

The great measure of importance which has attracted the most attention and conversation is the decree of President Comonfort against the real estate of the church. You are well aware that the greater part of all the lands, both city and rural, in Mexico, are held by the clergy. The Government has determined that the church shall not hold lands, but must sell them within three months, and take mortgages for the purchase money. The decree commences by saying, 'that considering one of the greatest obstacle to the prosperity and improvement of the nation is the want of business in or the free circulation of a large portion of the lands, the foundation of the public wealth,' therefore, it goes on to say, that property now rented from the church or other public corporations shall be turned into freeholds to the renters, who shall give mortgages for the principal of the sum which their rents would amount to at six per cent, and they shall hereafter pay the interests, instead of the rent, as heretofore. This would appear as all the same to the classes, as the annual payment would amount to the same sum, and they will then own their lands, instead of being tenants at will, liable any day to be turned out. But the Government exacts a tax or fee of five per cent. upon the value of the mortgage when it is given, which will for this year produce a revenue of at least $5,000,000. It is said the clergy are pleased with this decree, as they expected one much worse, and as it does not deprive them of any portion of their income. Comonfort is at this moment the most popular President since the war of Independence."

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE. *New York, July 22.* Three lager beer distilleries in Fifth street, between 1st and 2d Avenues, were destroyed by fire between 3 and 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon. They were owned by Messrs. Miller, Rupert, and James. The loss is quite large. Rupert's loss is between 50,000 and $60,000. Meller's and Clement's $10,000 each. Rupert had $30,000 worth of lager beer in his vaults.

Seven or eight dwelling-houses were also burned—loss about $14,000.

THE PENNSYLVANIA R. R. ACCIDENT. From the official instruction in regard to the running of excursion trains, it appears that the recent excursion train, which was fifteen minutes behind time, should have remained on a side track at Edge Hill until the regular train, which was the result. The total number of deaths in consequence of this accident has reached sixty-two, and it will probably reach seventy.

FROM THE BRITISH PROVINCES.

By the steamer Admiral, we have received St. John, N. B., papers to the 21st, and Halifax to the 18th inst.

The Legislature of New Brunswick assembled at Fredericktom on the 17th inst. The Lieut. Governor opened the session with a brief speech, in which he refers to only two questions—the liquor law and the constitutionality of the dissolution. He says:—

"The law which prohibits the importation, manufacture of and traffic in, intoxicating liquors, forms a subject for earnest deliberation, and I trust that a measure on this subject, which will be submitted to you without delay by the Government will receive at your hands the consideration which its importance essentially demands.

"I do not doubt that your decision on this question, which so deeply affects the social and financial interests of the community, will be satisfactory to the people, and it will afford me the most sincere pleasure to find that the exercise of a power entrusted to me by the constitution, has been productive of consequences so beneficial to the Province.

"You may be well assured that I have no wish but to consult the general welfare, and by a uniform adherence to the principles of the constitution, to uphold in their first balance the rights of each branch of the legislature, and thus to secure the maintenance of liberty and order."

A number of bears have lately been seen at Musquash, and several farmers in that neighborhood are obliged to keep watch at night to save their stock from these destructive animals.

The St. John Courier of the 19th says:—The Submarine Telegraph to Prince Edward Island is expected to be entirely laid down this day, and by the end of the week the land line from Bay de Vert to Cape Tormentine, will be in order for the transmission of messages.

The Westmoreland Times says:—Never, we believe, within the memory of the oldest inhabitant have the crops throughout this part of the Province looked more promising than at present, and if gathered in as they now indicate, the yield will be very large.

Hay is most abundant. Potatoes look excellent, and in fact, every other description of farm produce is the same.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD.

New York July 21. (Washington correspondence of the Herald.) The Pacific Railroad committee have agreed upon a bill, eleven members concurring, and Gen. Denver, the chairman, will report it on Monday, if he gets the floor. Three roads are provided for, one to be built north of the 44th degree of north latitude, by the Northern Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company, of which Alexander Ramsey is President; one between the 38th and 44th parallels, to be constructed by an association of all the roads now chartered and running westward through Iowa and Missouri, the junction to be formed near Fort Kearney, and the single trunk to run to the navigable waters of the Pacific in California; the southern road is awarded to the Southern Atlantic and Pacific. R. R., of which T. Butler King is President, a new company, associated with the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company and the Vicksburg and Shrevesport Company. This line runs from the Mississippi, at some point south of the 38th degree, and runs to San Francisco, with a branch to San Diego; and with a grant of 40 sections of land to the mile west of Texas to the California line, and then ten-mile sections per mile to San Francisco. No grant is made for that road east of the western boundary of Texas. The Northern road receives 40 sections from point to point, 1700 miles; the middle road receives 30 sections until it reaches California, then ten sections to its western terminus. The provisions for mail pay are liberal. Telegraph lines are provided for on each road. The report of the committee will be long and satisfactory, and the bill will be put through without delay.

FROM CHICAGO TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT. Yesterday evening witnessed the first departure of a Chicago vessel from this port direct to Europe. The vessel is the schr. Dean Richmond, owned by Charles Y. Richmond and her captain, D. Columbus Pierce. She takes a cargo of 16,000 bushels wheat, owned by the vessel owners, direct to Liverpool *via* the Welland Canal, the St. Lawrence river, &c. She is a very staunch, new schooner, built by Lenaire & Martin, of Cleveland, Ohio, after the same model as the Gold Hunter, built by the same shipwrights for Mather & Co., of this city; and the best judges say she is perfectly safe in any sea, and could double Cape Horn with ease. Her capacity can be judged of from the cargo taken. She left our harbor in tow of the steam tug Hamilton Morton, and had the British ensign as well as the American stars and stripes floating from her different mast heads. A number of the Board of Trade members accompanied the vessel an hour's sail on her voyage, all of whom are deeply interested in this first experiment of shipping direct to Europe.

[Chicago Tribune, July 19.

DEATH OF JIMMY JOHNSON, HEAD CHIEF OF THE TONAWANDAS. The death of the head chief and warrior of the Tonawandas, occurred last week. Jimmy Johnson was the successor of Red Jacket, the famous orator, had reached an advanced age, and was the best known and most esteemed of his tribe. He was a true and thorough Indian in his appearance and habits, and a man of somewhat striking form and presence. Of tall, straight and commanding figure he looked the venerable and dignified chieftain that he was. He was, literally, one of the land-marks in the pioneer history of the State. His successor is Jabez Grounds, one much beloved by his tribe.

[Buffalo Courier.

THE MORMON DELUSION. The Fort Des Moines (Iowa) papers give some details of the passage of a band of Mormon emigrants through that place a few days since. In the broiling sun, these poor creatures, the majority of whom are women, moved along slowly in Indian file, dragging behind them in little carts the necessaries for the journey, sometimes two women dragging the cart, at other times a man and a woman. The company was from Europe, and mostly consisted of English people, who had left their comfortable homes, their early associations of all the attachments which render the English such unwilling emigrants, and here, with a journey of more than a thousand miles before them, of which two hundred would be through a perfect desert, without shade or water, these miserable deluded people were trudging forward.

TRIAL OF THE STEAMSHIP C. VANDERBILT. This immense steamship went on her trial trip on last Saturday afternoon, from her dock at New York. The Vanderbilt was launched last December, from the yard of Jeremiah Simson, her builder, at Greenpoint. Her extreme length on deck is 335 feet, at the water line 328 feet; the breadth of beam is 46 feet; the depth of hold 32 1-2 feet, and she is 5,100 tons burthen. When loaded her draft will be 20 feet. On her trial trip she drew 17 1-2 feet. The power of her engines is estimated as equal to that of 1,500 horses each. They were built at the Allaire Works, at a cost of $200,000. She steamed down to the Lower Bay, and returning, anchored in the North river. Everything passed off to the entire satisfaction of all present.

MURDERS IN CALIFORNIA. It is stated that there have been fourteen hundred murders in San Francisco in the last seven years. There have been murders enough, undoubtedly, and other crimes of every kind; but this number is increased by the exceedingly reprehensible practice said to have been introduced by the coroner of murdering a man several times over for the sake of the Inquest fees. A part of San Francisco is built upon piles over the water, and in some of the streets are occasional openings or traps. By chucking a dead body down one of these, a subject is made for the coroner. The body floats out, is picked up, duly sat upon, a verdict of "found drowned" rendered, and then it is poked down again, and so kept in lively requisition as long as it will last. Occasionally, when trade is dull, we suppose a live man is sent down. This practice, with the cases that come legitimately before him, keeps the coroner in pretty active employment, and makes his office a very desirable one; while the sum total of murders is swelled to an amount that corresponds with the general exaggerations which form the peculiar type of California society.

[Providence Journal.

THIRTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

MONDAY, July 21.

SENATE. The Senate passed the bill amendatory of the act of December, 17, 1792, concerning the registering and recording of ships and vessels, the object being to make it conform to the present regulations of the Treasury Department.

On motion of Mr. Hale, a resolution was adopted calling on the President for information whether any instructions have been issued to any military officer in command in Kansas, to disperse any unarmed meeting of the people of that Territory, or prevent, by military power, any assemblage of the people in the Territory.

The bill for the armament of fortifications, alteration of small arms, &c., was amended, reducing the proposed appropriation from $3,000,000 to $1,800,000, and then passed by 27 against 10.

A resolution was passed, providing for the close of the session on the 11th of August.

The following bills was then passed:—Regulating fees and costs, and other judicial expenses of the goverment throughout the United States; making appropriations for the improvement of the Delaware breakwater; also for the improvement of certain harbors in Maine, and the harbors of Marquette, Mich., and Manitowoc, Wis. Adj.

HOUSE. The House proceeded to the consideration of the Nebraska contested election case, the committee on elections reporting a resolution that Bird B. Chapman was not, and that Hiram P. Bennett was elected delegate.

Mr. Watson made a speech in favor of the resolution, when the subject was passed over.

The daily hour of meeting was changed from 11 to 12 o'clock.

Humphrey Marshall, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a bill to establish a uniform rule of naturalization. Referred to the Committee of the Whole.

Mr. Smith of Tenn., moved a suspension of the rules, with a view to action on the Senate resolution, just received, to adjourn on the 11th of August. Agreed to, and a lengthy discussion ensued. Pending debate, the House adjourned.

TUESDAY, July 22.

SENATE. The Senate adopted a resolution of enquiry as to the extent to which iron may be substituted for wood, stone and brick, in public buildings.

Mr. Butler introduced a bill proposing a salary of $3000 to members of Congress, instead of their present per diem, retaining the present pay for extra sessions.

The Senate concurred in the action of the House to adjourn on the 18th of August. The bill continuing the improvement of the harbor of Racine, Wis., was passed by 24 against 12.

A long debate on the constitutionality and expediency of appropriations for such purposes, ensued on the bill for continuing the improvement of the harbor of Kenosha, Wis., but the bill was passed. Adj.

HOUSE. The House passed the Senate resolution, with an amendment fixing the 18th of August for the close of the session—yeas 123, nays 51.

Messrs. Chapman, the sitting delegate from Nebraska, and Bennett, the contestant, participated in the debate, as to their right to a seat.

The resolution of the Committee on Elections, declaring Chapman not elected, was rejected—63 against 169.

WEDNESDAY, July 23.

SENATE. Mr. Webber introduced a resolve for the consideration of the Pacific Railroad bill, but, after considerable debate, it was withdrawn.

The bill continuing the improvements of Sheboygan harbor was discussed and passed. Adj.

HOUSE. The House passed the bill providing for improvement of Savannah river, and also the joint resolution authorizing Lieut. Maury et als., to accept various medals from foreign governments for services to science; and a communication was received from the Secretary of the Treasury recommending legislation for the more effectual prevention of under-valuation of merchandise.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of the New Mexico contested election case.

After a statement from each of the contesting parties, the resolution declaring that Mr. Gallegos was not, and Mr. Otero was, elected delegate, was adopted, and Mr. Otero was sworn in.

The Committee on Printing reported a resolution, which was adopted, to print 20,000 copies of the reports of the majority and minority of the Kansas Investigating Commission, and 100,000 copies without the journal and evidence, for the use of members. The former cost 61, and the latter 9 cents apiece.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, and took a recess till 7 P. M.

EVENING SESSION.

There was a slim attendance. The debate was principally upon the question of slavery extension.

THURSDAY, July 24.

SENATE. The Senate has under consideration the bill protecting American citizens who may discover guano deposits.

The bill passed. It provides that whenever any citizen of the United States shall discover new guano islands, etc., not occupied by persons of any other government, and occupy the same, they shall be considered as appertaining to the United States, the discoverers to be allowed the exclusive right of selling and delivering guano, and to receive $8 to deliver it in the vessel, and $4 at the place of deposit; the guano to be only for citizens of the United States; the land and naval forces of the country are to protect such islands, and the laws of the United States are to extend over them.

The bills for the improvement of the harbors of Milwaukie and Kalamazoo were passed.

The bill for the improvement of the harbor at the mouth of Grand river was discussed until the adjournment.

HOUSE The House went into committee on the appropriation bills.

Mr. Barbour of Ind., moved to amend the clause appropriating $3,275,000 for the pay of the army, by adding a disapproval of the code of alleged laws of Kansas, and the manner they are enforced, expressly declaring that until they shall be confirmed by Congress, no part of the federal military forces shall be employed for their enforcement; nor shall any citizen of Kansas be compelled to act as *posse comitatus* of any officer acting as Marshal or Sheriff in the territory.

Mr. Phelps of Mo., raised a question that such an amendment could not, by the rules, be embraced in the bill.

The Chairman (Mr. Leiter of Ohio) decided otherwise, and on appeal, was sustained by the Committee 74 to 54.

A lengthy debate ensued.

Mr. Stanton of Ohio moved an amendment, declaring the laws of Kansas null and void. He would stand by this, even at the hazard of the loss of the bill. (Cries of "Agreed.")

After some further discussion, Mr. Stanton's amendment was agreed to—67 to 56.

Mr. Barbour's proposition, thus amended was adopted—72 against 57.

[The House has yet to vote on the bill.]

The Committee then rose.

Mr. Washburn of Me., from the committee on Elections, reported a resolution declaring Mr. Whitfield not elected to a seat as delegate from Kansas. Mr. Washburn gave notice that he will call up the resolution on Wednesday next.

The House then took a recess until 7 o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

The evening session was taken up by a debate upon the repeal of the Missouri compromise, slavery extension, &c.

FRIDAY, July 25.

SENATE. Mr. Wilson submitted a resolution, which lies over, requesting the President to inform the Senate whether the reported reply of Gen. Smith, refusing to protect the citizens of Leavenworth from bands of armed marauders, was true, and if so, whether such reply was authorised by instructions from the President or Secretary of War.

The Senate passed six private bills, and one provision for the compulsory pre-payment of postage on all printed matter.

A motion was then made that the Senate adjourn till Monday. Agreed to, after some debate.

HOUSE A message was received from the President, recommending an appropriation of $250,000 to complete the purchase of the building in Philadelphia for the post office there, and $50,000 for the fitting up of the same.

The House considered and passed twenty private bills, including the Senate bill for the relief of the widows and orphans of the officers and mariners of the sloop-of-war Albany and the brig Porpoise. The bill provides that the 18th of April and the 9th of June, 1855, shall be taken as the days on which the vessels were lost, and from which the pensions shall commence.

The House then took a recess until 7 P. M.

EVENING SESSION.

The slavery question formed the subject of debate for the evening session.

SATURDAY, July 26.

HOUSE. The House to-day passed a private bill, rejected another and adjourned.

FRIGHTFUL STEAM BOAT COLLISION ON THE MERSEY, NEAR LIVERPOOL. A very shocking collision took place on Sunday morning, about two o'clock, on the river Mersey. The new iron steamer Excelsior, Capt. Kerr, was proceeding on her first voyage to Belfast, having left Liverpool soon after midnight. When off the Lighthouse she came in direct collision, with the Dublin Screw Company's iron screw steamer Mail, Captain Bailey, the stem of the Excelsior knocking off the figure-head of the Mail, entering her port bow near the bowsprit, and tearing its way through the spardeck as far as the foremast. In the forepart of the spardeck, lay a number of deck passengers, Irish laborers, who were coming to the harvest in England. They lay asleep, with their heads close up to the bows of the ship. Five were killed as they lay, and nine others were dreadfully mangled, one of them dying soon after the collision. Ten others were more or less wounded, two of whom have since died. The Mail was towed into the Prince's Dock Basin. The Excelsior was fit to proceed upon her voyage.

AUGUSTA PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected Weekly.

Flour,	$6 50 @ 10 50	Round Hog,	$8 00 @ 9 00
Corn Meal,	90 @ 0 00	Clear Salt Pork,	12 00 @ 13 00
Rye Meal,	1 25 @ 0 00	Mutton,	6 @ 8
Wheat,	1 75 @ 1 80	Turkeys,	10 @ 12
Rye,	1 00 @ 1 00	Chickens,	10 @ 12
Corn,	70 @ 75	Geese,	8 @ 10
Beans,	1 50 @ 2 00	Clover Seed,	15 @ 18
Oats,	38 @ 40	Herd's Grass,	3 50 @ 3 75
Potatoes,	30 @ 33	Red Top,	1 00 @ 1 12
Dried Apples,	4 @ 6	Flax Seed,	1 00 @ 1 10
Cooking Apples,	00 @ 00	Hay,	9 00 @ 10 00
Winter Apples,	50 @ 60	Lime,	90 @ 95
Butter,	18 @ 20	Fleece Wool,	30 @ 34
Cheese,	10 @ 12	Pulled Wool,	30 @ 33
Eggs,	15 @ 16	Lamb Skins,	40 @ 60
Lard,	12 @ 14	Hides,	5 @ 6

BRIGHTON MARKET, July 24.

At Market, 1250 Beef Cattle, 4000 Sheep, and 975 Swine.

BEEF CATTLE.—We quote extra $8 25 @ $8 50; first quality $8 75 @ $8 00; second $7 50 @ $7 75; third $7 00.

COWS AND CALVES.—Sales from $25 to $60.

SHEEP.—Sales from $2 92 to $7 00.

SWINE.—At retail, from 7 cts. to 9 cts.

BOSTON MARKET, July 28.

FLOUR.—Western common brands $6 00 to $6 50; fancy, $7 00; Extra $7 00 to $9 00; Genesee Extra. $9 00.

GRAIN.—Southern Yellow Corn is selling at 69 cts; white at 66 cts. Oats, 40 @ 43c. Rye, in lots, $1.

HAY.—Eastern is selling at $14 @ ton, cash.

REMARKABLE CURES BY USING THE GENUINE

Allied Ointment and Humor Syrup.

(NEW LABELS.)

J. S. STAFFORD of Lawrence, testifies to two cures of Scrofula of very agravated character, and of being himself cured of a bad humor.

Lucy Redman of Lawrence, was cured of King's Evil.

Mrs. Crosby of Lawrence, was cured of Erysipelas.

Mrs. Fernald of Lawrence, was cured of a cancer.

Rhesa Bronson of Fall River, was cured of humors of six years' standing.

James W. Hunt of Lawrence, was cured of chronic difficulty of the chest, occasioned by humors.

S. I. Thompson of Lawrence, was cured of bad humor.

Matthias Shore of New Bedford, was cured of bad humor.

Mrs I. Carlton of Lawrence, was cured of a Spider Cancer.

L. D Reed, Great Falls, was cured of Cancer, which had eaten through his lip.

A lady in Leominster was cured of Cancer in her stomach.

A lady in Derry was cured of Cancer.

Mr. Carlton of Lawrence, was cured of Barbers' Itch.

Mrs. Swan of Lawrence, was cured of internal humors.

A. R. Hall of Lawrence, was cured of Sick Headache, caused by humors in the stomach.

Price of Ointment $1; Syrup 50 cents.

CHARLES H. KENT & CO., Gen'l Agents, Lawrence, Ms.

For sale by CHARLES F. POTTER, (successor to William Black,) sole Agent for Augusta and vicinity.

March 20th, 1856. 1y14

The California Herb Pills are astonishing everybody who has an opportunity to witness or experience their effects upon disease. By them, humors of every kind are removed from the system; indigestion, sick or nervous headache, foul stomach, and all diseases arising from an impure or morbid state of the blood, are readily cured.

Burr, Foster & Co., Boston, Wholesale Agents.

Sold by dealers in Medicine generally. 4w29

TO THE MILLION. Prof. Wood of St. Louis, has, after years of deep study and untiring research, succeeded in presenting to the public an article superior to any now in use, and indeed it is truly a wonderful discovery—we advert to his Hair Restorative; the only article that has been completely successful in cheating age of his gray locks, removing dandruff, itching, scrofula, &c. It restores the gray-headed to more than the original beauty: adds new lustre to locks already luxuriant; having the effect on coarse, harsh hair or wool to render it glossy and watery; fastens permanently hair that is loose or falling, and many other qualities which will become known as soon as used.

The pride of mankind is singularly developed in the keeping and arrangement of the hair; perhaps from the fact that it is the only portion of the human body that we can train in any way we choose; how important, then, having this portion left to our care, that we should use all the means science has placed in our hands to render it beautiful and permanent. If you would have beautiful hair, glossy hair, permanent hair, hair with its natural color elegantly preserved to extreme old age, don't fail to purchase Wood's Hair Restorative. [Daily Iowa State Gazette.

Sold in Augusta by CHAS. F. POTTER; and by Druggists throughout the United States. 3m32

A Card to the Ladies.

DR. J. DUPONCO'S GOLDEN, PERIODICAL PILLS FOR FEMALES, infallible in correcting Irregularities, and removing obstructions of the Monthly Turns, from whatever cause.

All Medical Men know, as well as many others, that no female can enjoy good health unless she is regular; and whenever an obsiruction takes place, whether from exposure, cold, or any other cause, the general health begins immediately to decline, and the want of such a remedy has been the cause of so many consumptions among young females. Headache, pain in the side, palpitation of the heart, loathing of food and disturbed sleep most always arise from the interruption of nature; and whenever that is the case, the Pills will invariably remedy all these evils.

Full and explicit directions accompany each box, which must be strictly followed, and all diseases peculiar to females may be speedily cured. *Price $1.00 per box.*

J. S. MANLEY, West end Kennebec Bridge, General Agent for Augusta; WALES & SOUTHER, Agents for Hallowell; C. A. & J. D. WHITE, Agents for Gardiner.

The above agents will supply dealers at proprietor's prices, and send the Pills to ladies, confidentially, by mail, by enclosing them $1,00, through Post Office to any part of the city or country. 1y32

Hymeneal.

Till Hymen brought his love-delighted hour,
There dwelt no joy in Eden's rosy bower!
The world was sad—the garden was a wild!
And man, the hermit, sighed—till woman smiled!

In this city, Mr. HENRY M. LEIGHTON to Miss MARTHA M. PAGE, daughter of Levi Page.

In Etna, July 20th, by Willard Glidden, Esq., Mr. AMOS STEVENS of Dixmont, to Miss HARRIET A. DYER

In Lisbon, July 23, by John Fuller, Esq., Mr. ALBERT J. TARR to Mrs. CLARA DOUGHTY, both of Topsham.

In Readfield, June 29, by Eld. J. Edgecomb, Mr. BENJ. T. RICHARDS, Jr., of Lynn, Mass., to Miss MARILLA M. ELLIOTT of Readfield.

In Lubec, July 17th, by Rev. Mr. Brackett, Mr. S. K. WHITING of East Winthrop, to Miss LIZZIE DOE, daughter of Doct Theo. Doe of Lubec.

In Bath, by Rev. N. Brooks, Mr. N. D. SMITH of Mercer, to Miss MELVINA FELKER.

In Albion, July 20th, by P. Tinkham, Esq., Mr. JAMES MORRILL of Winslow, to Mrs. AURORA BUKER.

In Windham, July 20th, by Rev. James Porter, Mr. WM. ANDERSON to Miss ANGELIA M. KENNARD.

In Portland, Mr. JULIUS HARRIS of Rockland, to Miss THERESA PEAVEY of Waterville.

In Bath, Mr. A. G. MARSTON of Hollis, to Miss MARY WINSLOW.

In Newcastle, July 17th, EDMUND DANA, JR., Esq., of Wiscasset, to Miss MARY G. BORLAND.

In Manchester, Mr. GEORGE HOPKINS to Miss MARY A. WILDER.

In Dover, Mr. BENJ. J. HINDS of Kendall's Mills, to Miss HANNAH BECKFORD.

In Dexter, Mr. EPHRAIM GEE to Miss FRANCES SMITH; Mr. GEO. B. CROWELL to Miss LIVONA BEAL of Dover.

In Portland, Mr. HARVEY KNIGHT of Cornish, N. H., to Miss RAMSON J. GREENLEAF of New Sharon.

In Pittston, Mr. WARD L. LEWIS to Miss HARRIET N. WOODWARD of Dresden.

In East Boston, Mr. MILFORD J. COLE to Miss PHILOMELA J. COTTLE of Readfield.

In Philadelphia, Mr. HENRY H. MARKLEY to Miss E. ELIZABETH MCCLANNING of Yarmouth.

In Boston, Mr. WM. F. MOSES of Bath, to Miss LIZZIE J. T. RANDALL.

In Genoa, Mich., July 6th, Mr. AUGUSTUS F. RICE of Plymouth, Me., to Miss CHARLOTT C. REALS of the former place.

Obituary.

Spirit! thy labor is o'er,
Thy term of probation is run,
Thy steps are now bound for the untrodden shore
And the race of immortals begun.

In this city, July 16th, ISABELLA R. GREENE, daughter of Lawrence Greene of Dexter, aged about 16.

In Hallowell, Mrs. ABBY A. GILMAN wife of Wm. H. Gilman, and daughter of Capt. Oliver Foster of Winthrop, aged 26.

In Concord, ISAAC FELKER, aged 44 yrs. 9 mos.

In North Anson, July 7th, MARTIN DUNBAR, aged 75.

In Paris, BRADFORD KEENE, formerly of Sumner.

In Manchester, July 15th, MARY A. YOUNG, wife of Geo. G. Young aged 22.

In Readfield, July 1st, very suddenly, SAM'L GREELEY, aged 66.

In Skowhegan, SALOME SMILEY, wife of Joseph Smiley, aged 36.

In Cambridgeport, Mass., NATHAN H. NUTTING, formerly of New Gloucester, aged 27.

In Havana, Cuba, on board ship Sea Dog, WM. THOMAS MORSE of Bath, aged about 23.

In Bath, NICHOLAS SPINNEY, aged 78.

In Brooklyn, N. Y., July 9th, HENRY K. CUSHING, formerly of Bath, aged 47.

In Greenwood, HANNAH FIFIELD, wife of John Fifield, aged 64.

FARMERS, NOTICE!

RING-BONE and BONE-SPAVIN can be cured, or money refunded. It matters not of how many years standing, a permanent cure warranted. I offer to send the two receipts for one dollar, or either one for fifty cents.

Address C. S. PERKINS,
6w32 No. 26 Exchange St., Boston.

Wanted,

500 COAT MAKERS, on Boston Clothing, to whom cash, constant employment and liberal prices will be paid, by D. L. & N. S. GARDINER.

N. B. A good assortment of Clothing and Cloths for sale cheap. *6w32 Hallowell, July 23, 1856.

Dairy!

DASH and Cylinder CHURNS, together with that justly celebrated World's Fair Churn. Butter Moulds and Stamps; Butter Salt, Cheese Hoops and Tubs, for sale by
32 JOHN MCARTHUR.

HEBRON ACADEMY.

THE Fall Term of this Institution will commence on Monday, Sept. 1st, 1856, and continue twelve weeks, under the charge of CHARLES J. PRESCOTT, A. B., Principal, with a full corps of assistants.

Board, including washing, fuel and lights, $2 per week.

TUITION:—Common English, $2.40.
Higher English and Languages, $3.50.
Painting, Drawing, and Penmanship, Extra.

Rooms can be procured by those wishing to board themselves, at 25 cents a week.

For further information, apply to the Principal, or to JOSEPH BARROWS, Sec'y.

Hebron, July 25, 1856. 32tf

Fresh Lime.

400 CASKS NEW LIME, this day received and for sal *very low*, at wholesale or retail, by
July 25th, 1856. 32 ARNO A. BITTUES.

POWDER & SHOT.—For sale either at wholesale or retail by 32 JOHN MCARTHUR.

LAND WARRANTS.

CASH paid for LAND WARRANTS at the highest market price, by A. B. LONGFELLOW.
Palermo, Greeley Corner, Aug. 1, 1856. 32-3

SELLING OFF AT COST

For 30 Days.

OUR Entire STOCK OF SUMMER GOODS will be sold *AT COST.*
Augusta, July 28, 1856. W. JOSEPH & CO.

CURRIER'S OIL constantly for sale, together with Stuffing and Lamp Black, by 32 JOHN MCARTHUR.

CORDAGE.—A large assortment of Manilla and Hemp, for sale either by the coil, or cut, by
32 JOHN MCARTHUR.

Strayed or Stolen,

FROM the enclosure of the subscriber, near Cram's Mills, West Gardiner, a medium sized Horse, light red color, and lame in both forward feet; a good traveler, and racks when going fast. Age about 13 years. Whoever will return said horse, or give information that may lead to his recovery, shall be suitably rewarded.

West Gardiner. 3w32 CYRUS HOWARD.

WILLIAM G. FOSS,

ST. ALBANS,

DEALER IN

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES & PATENT MEDICINES.

All of which will be sold as cheap as the cheapest, and every article warranted to prove satisfactory to the purchaser.

My Stock of Dry Goods

Consists of all the latest styles of DRESS GOODS, TRIMMINGS, and Notions of all kinds; and as great a variety of Summer Cloths as can be found in any Country Store.

FOR THE FARMERS.

I have cloth expressly for hay-caps, which you must have immediately. School Books for every district in town. Toy Books, Blank Books and Stationery.

In connection with the above, is the Post Office, which is open on Sundays from 8½ to 9 A. M.; 12½ to 1, and 6 to 7 P. M. Positively at no other hours. All other days it is open from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M. *4m27 St. Albans, June, 1856.

L. E. CRAIG,

(SUCCESSOR TO L. E. & E. G. CRAIG,)

Manufacturer of

DOORS, SASHES AND BLINDS,

WINTHROP, MAINE.

All orders, by mail or otherwise, promptly attended to. 29tf

MRS. B. R. FLAGG,

PARISIAN DRESS MAKER,

Opposite the Maine Farmer Office,

WATER STREET, AUGUSTA, MAINE.

Mrs. Flagg is prepared to give instruction in **Madame Briggs' Parisian Style of Cutting Dresses.**
6m 28

A. M. F. IN. CO.

NOTICE is hereby given, that by order of the Directors, an assessment has been made on the Premium Notes in the Second Class, and that the same will be due and payable on the 15th day of August next.

W. F. HALLETT, Treas.
Augusta, July 14, 1856. 4w30

ARNO A. BITTUES,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

AND DEALER IN

FLOUR, GRAIN, PORK, LARD, CHEESE,

FISH AND SALT,

No. 1 Smith's Block, Augusta, Maine.

☞ SALES FOR CASH ONLY. ☜

HARTFORD & SMITH,

BOOK-BINDERS

AND BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURERS,

No. 3 1-2 Market Square, Augusta, Me.

FRESH BURNING FLUID, for sale by
23 EBEN FULLER.

Lead and Oil.

THE subscriber, at West end Kennebec Bridge, keeps constantly on hand, a large stock of Pure Leads, French Zinc, Florence White, Oils, Varnishes, Japan, Turpentine, and Brushes. 17 J. S. MANLEY.

Tomatoes.

FRESH TOMATOES in sealed cans, put up by Underwood of Boston, just received and for sale by C. F. POTTER.

KENNEDY'S MEDICAL DISCOVERY, for all kinds of humors, for sale by 15 EBEN FULLER.

FAIRBANKS' CELEBRATED SCALES,

OF EVERY VARIETY

34 KILBY STREET, BOSTON.

GREENLEAF & BROWN, Agents.

For sale in Augusta by S. S. BROOKS

A full assortment of all kinds of weighing apparatus and store furniture for sale at low rates. Railroad, Hay, and Coal Scales set in any part of the country.
January, 1856. 1y6

Lead and Oil.

3 TONS PURE GROUND LEAD, consisting of Boston Pure, Brookline, Atlantic, Philadelphia, and Parlor Lead; also French Zinc, (warranted pure,) Florence White, &c. &c. 500 Galls. English Linseed Oil, just received and for sale low by
20 C. F. POTTER.

TO OUR CUSTOMERS, AND THE PUBLIC.

W. JOSEPH & CO., Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Fancy and Dry Goods, are now prepared to exhibit as handsome a Stock of Goods as they have ever offered, and at prices which they are confident will give universal satisfaction. They would invite special attention to the following articles, viz:

SILKS.—India, French and English, black and colored.

SHAWLS.—Stella, Silk, Thibet, Stradella, de Laine Shawls, Paris and Vienna Broche Shawls, etc.

EMBROIDERIES.—French, Swiss and Scotch Collars and Sets, English and French Thread Laces, Camb

The Muse.

BE PATIENT AND KIND TO THY MOTHER.

BY FRANCES D. GAGE.

Oh! there's never a pang that fills the eye
With such bitter and cruel tears,
Or makes such phantoms go sweeping by,
Of past and shadowy years,
As the taunt of a child—a charge of wrong,
From a son to the mother who nursed him long.

Her boy—that has grown to manhood's prime,
By her daily toil and care—
Her boy, that she gave her best spring-time,
That he might be good and fair,
And thro' many a day, when her years were less
Than his, gave all to his happiness.

And now, with a far more earnest care
Than his infant days e'er knew,
She watches and pleads that her child may share
All the good, and strong, and true;
Perchance, too anxious, her eyes grow dim,
And her tears seem foolish tears to him.

He answers her love with thoughtless sneer,
As he would a play-mate wild,
And laughs at her holy care and fear,
As the whims of a fretful child;
And pierces her heart all o'er and o'er,
With all the pains that have gone before.

She recalls the agony of birth—
The wearisome infant hours—
His childhood trials—his youthful mirth,
That tasked all his mother's powers—
And the long, long days come back again,
When her hand alone could ease his pain.

She may be fretful—bear with her now;
Let thy lips but kindness speak—
The trembling nerve, and silvered brow,
And the furrows upon her cheek,
Thou hast helped to make—then soothe her tears,
And give back love in her fading years.

Bear with her, oh son! she bore with thee;
Now her days grow short and few,
No other will ever give love so free,
Or so much for thee will do;
Remember, each unkind word you speak,
Some half-worn chord of the harp will break.

Touch gently the strings so worn and old,
Keep the instrument in tune,
That the song of November may not be cold,
But genial as days of June;—
Then the dying note of thy ears shall be,
A blessing for time and eternity.

The Story-Teller.

From Mrs. Stephens' New Monthly Magazine.

NELLIE'S ILLUSIONS.

If ever there was a happy, bustling, comely little woman, it was Ellen Fairfield, when the first time for twelve hours she seated herself beside her bright hearth, and looked into the clear fire, with a positive certainty that everything was done, everything prepared for the eventful morrow.

Ellen—no, let us call her Nellie at once, for that was her pet name, and no one ever said Ellen after a single day's acquaintance—Nellie was now at housekeeping; it was the first Christmas eve she had ever spent in her own house, the first Christmas dinner she had ever prepared for, on her own responsibility. This was being married, indeed; and there was that husband of hers, sitting on the other side of the fire, reading away as if unconsciously as if there was nothing in it, as if any one was equal to such a task, as if Christmas puddings came down from heaven ready made, and mince pies grew in the garden. Another time Nellie might have gone to him, coaxed the book out of his hands, insisted on his taking off those odious spectacles, and claimed his attention, while she bewildered his intellect with an account of frightful perils and narrow escapes which had befallen her in the domestic arena. Not that he took in a word of it at all: he only understood that he had a dear little wife, whose fair face, upturned with animated glance, was a pleasanter page to read than the rarest author on his well-filled shelves, and comprehended that she was a very fairy in household management, inasmuch as she never scolded, did everything quietly, and religiously abstained from setting his books and papers to rights.

But Nellie was too dignified to chat to-night; she felt that even her husband was unworthy a confidence he could so little appreciate; no one but a woman could sympathize in all the conflicts and triumphs of that day; many of them must die unrecorded, but others to-morrow would show what they were: and then Carry and Margaret would be there; they were not like Robert, they knew what it was! She had a clear half hour before the coach brought them, however; and, as there was nothing more to be done, she seated herself as we have said, and gradually fell into a musing review of the last two years of her life, and the circumstances that had combined to fix her happy lot in that pleasant, simple home.

There are few memories that are not sad ones; for, if they are of pleasant hours, those hours are gone forever; and if of sorrow, there is a scar upon the heart, which burns afresh when touched.

To judge by the cloud gathering over that smiling brow, by the gradual closing of lips generally parted, as if the heart within were ready to disclose itself, the drooping of lashes on the round rosy cheeks, Nellie's memories are very sad ones indeed. We have a right to know them, Nellie—what are you thinking of?

The old, old home, where the first prayer was lisped at a mother's knee; the dear spot hallowed by such sweet childish memories, remembered always as in an atmosphere of Spring, sunshine, and flowers, darkened only by thought of death, when they who made it home were hidden from the orphan's gaze in the tomb—the old, old home, when they parted from it, never to behold it again; conscious that strangers' footsteps would wear out the tracks they had trodden, and sweep away traces mingled with their dearest love.

Two large tears gather slowly on Nellie's lashes, an offering on that happy evening to the beloved dead, to the sacred past.

Now comes another phase, a memory of one who wronged her young heart, won its love, and flung it idly by; the warm proud flush dries the tear, and a flash steals out from the downcast eyes. Nellie, the heart that is so angry still, is hardly healed of its love-wound! She flies the thought as she fled from him. In fancy she leaves again the wealthy home where he had crossed her path, rejects dependence on rich relations, for harder dependence on a grudging poor one: that was a hard trial, Nellie, but it was bravely borne, and it has led thee here. Those long solitary walks of thine, intended to drive away the bitter thoughts that thronged the heart's still chambers, how little couldst thou dream, when they were first crossed by that strange, thoughtful-looking man, that he would be all to thee one day, the consoler of the past, the object of the present, the guide of the future. A strange thing is life, Nellie; and it is well sometimes for the prettiest and happiest even to lay a small round chin in the palm of a soft white hand, and ponder on it, as thou art doing now. It was those primroses that did the mischief first—(that such innocent-looking flowers should so demean themselves!) didn't they grow in such an unattainable spot, that when Nellie had climbed up there, she could not get down again, but was obliged to accept the extended hand, proffered by Mr. Fairfield?

Nellie did it, blushingly indeed, but still she thought him such an old gentleman it could not matter, and so she suffered him to walk by her side that day, and many other days when they met, until she discovered suddenly that he was not so old after all, and that her walks were very lonely when she did not happen to meet him.

Nellie would have repulsed him angrily, had he made love to her. The wounds in her heart were too recent, and fancy's ideal still too vividly engraved there, to be displaced quickly, and by such a man, too, as Robert Fairfield; but he contrived to get possession of everything else, if he had not love. He opened the rich stores of his mind for her improvement; he won her confidence, her esteem, her friendship; and at last, when she had accompanied his mother, such a dear old lady as she was, to the lonely cottage he inhabited, and seen how desolate it looked for want of a woman to take care of it, and set it to rights, pity finished off the business, and Nellie suffered Robert to take her hand in his, and promised at the altar to be a true and loving wife.

She had never once repented of it. Busy, merry little creature that she was, she not only seemed to be making honey all day long, but always had a quantity on hand for immediate consumption; and the prettiest cottage in the village had become, thanks to her clever hands, the neatest and most tasteful. Robert said so, and his mother said so, and so did the neighbors; and as strangers always stood and peeped in as they passed by, it was to be presumed they were of the same opinion.

Nellie had just reached this pleasant consummation of her reverie, and had regained the same bright glad look with which she had started on it, when wheels were heard at the garden gate,—a sure sign that the coach was come in, and the sisters at hand.

Nellie ran out in the dark, and Robert stayed to light a candle. A great confusion, a rush of cold air from the frost, a smell of damp straw from the luggage, an odor of fustain from the guard's coat, a general confusion from every one's talking at once, and chinking money in unison, and then a cheery "Merry Christmas to you, sir!" "Health, ladies," from the man, as he drained the glass Nellie had filled for him, and he was gone, the door closed, and the three sisters stood together again for the first time for three long years—the first time since they bade adieu to their early home, and their mother's grave.

The memory comes throbbingly to Nellie's heart, it rises in her voice, and swims in her bright eyes; but she forces it back with words and smiles of welcome.

"Dear Carrie, how handsome you have grown! I can see that, though you're blue with cold."

A quieter, tenderer greeting for Margaret, who is already seated in the easy chair, close to the fire, with that dear, clumsy Robert trying to get her out of her wraps—he does it, too. Nellie would never have believed him capable of such a thing; and Margaret's quiet eyes are raised to thank him—she is too tired to speak; but they seem friends already, that is pleasant! Now to see him greet Carry: he turns to her with frank kindness, a little awkward, perhaps, but brotherly, too, and imprints a paternal kiss on her cheek, which she accepts with a certain hauteur, for Carry prefers distant homage.

Nellie has no time to think what she feels; but as her quiet eye remarks, she does feel something.

Margaret must have some tea, and go to bed, that is quite clear, she is so pale and tired.

What is all this care for Margaret? why do their voices sink to gentler, more caressing tones, when speaking to her, and their actions shadow her round with another atmosphere than that of ordinary life?

Margaret is an invalid, doomed never to know the blessed meaning of health and strength; there is no hope for her, only a long, lingering life of pain, perhaps; but this sad certainty, and the mystery of her patient suffering, make her a holy thing to those two kindly natures. Robert has taken off his spectacles, and forgotten to replace them in his anxiety about her; and had Nellie time, she suspects she should detect tears in those eyes, so occupied with her invalid sister.

But it is all bustle (quiet bustle though, for Nellie is never noisy) till Margaret has had her tea, and is safely stowed away in her warm room, too weary to admire its neat cleanliness or to say more than a faint "God bless you, darling!" to her attentive sister.

And now they three draw in their chairs round the fire, and prepare, as Nellie says, for a nice chat. Who is to begin? Carry sits on one side, very upright; tired, but refusing to own it; handsome, too—a showy beauty, a fine bust, quick flashing eyes, wanting softness it may be. She is beautifully dressed, also, for she lives with the wealthy relatives whom Nellie had left for solitude and a maiden aunt; and her silk dress fits nicely, and has an evident self-consciousness of being in the newest fashion. It was not a dress she need have apologized for at any rate, as a traveling one, especially to Robert, who never knows even what his wife wears, has no knowledge of silk or satin, but calls everything stuff, whatever its texture. But when Carry had made apology, which had been on her mind ever since her arrival, and Robert had begged her not to name it, and Ellen had smiled at her innocence, the conversation, so feebly begun, came to another dead stop. Why didn't Robert begin? He sits looking through those dreadful spectacles of his at the fire, thinking abstractedly, when he ought to be talking instead; one of his funny stories now would set them all off, if he would but tell it.

Had Nellie written a description of Robert at that moment, and Carry another, how different they would have been! Nellie would have said that it was the dearest, kindest face in the world; that the spectacles concealed the mildest, most beaming eyes, that ever a manly soul looked through; that the scanty hairs on his nearly bald head, covered the most clever sensible brain. And Carry would have said in three words,—"What a queer, old-fashioned looking husband poor Nellie has got!"

But the evening that promised to be so cheerful was going by, and they were all speaking in monysyllables. Nellie made a dash;—she began upon their childish days. Carry let it drop: she had a bad memory, and wasn't sentimental, she said. Nellie talked of the town she lived in; Carry grew communicative on the score of society, gossip, and the fashions. Robert showed great signs of weariness, and looked wistfully at his book. Nellie made a great effort, forced him into the conversation, and at last into one of his best stories. But alas! just at the very best part, where the interest was greatest, Carry gave most evident signs of being bored; Robert saw it not, but deliberately pursued his way; Carry yawned behind her hand. If he would but talk a little faster, and not laugh at his own jokes: no—he is fairly off. Poor Nellie was greatly troubled; were it possible to hurry him, or to interest Carry; but no, Carry will not be interested; she begs his pardon just as he reaches the very point of the whole matter, and asks what time it is, for she really thinks she must go to bed. Robert, not a whit disconcerted, answers her question; but Nellie blushes for both, is angry alike with the long story, and the rude inattention it received. However, it is all over now, and so is the evening she looked forward to; and she marshals Carry up-stairs to her room.

The visitor's room, *par excellence*, with a broad, old-fashioned lattice casement, half-overgrown in summer-time by scented flowers, with a cheerful fire in a modern grate, picture-covered walls, and a white dimity-covered bed, the essence of cleanliness, and inviting comfort.

Carry throws herself into an easy-chair, and yawns again.

"How do you contrive to breathe, Nellie, in these rooms!"

"Very well, dear; why not?"

"They are so low, they quite suffocate me." Nellie had never found it out.

"You are accustomed to such grand doings, you see, Carry."

"How you could leave a town for such a place as this, Nelly, is what puzzles me; and then to fix yourself in it by marrying? Why did you not wait till I was settled? and then you could have come to me, and I would have found you some one worth throwing yourself away for."

The words implied something distasteful about Robert, and Nelle colored violently.

"I am quite happy Carry," she said; "I do not wish to change my lot."

"Quite happy? Nonsense!" said Carry; "do you mean to persuade me that any one can be happy without society, mewed up the whole day long in small rooms, with a husband in spectacles, who tells long stories, and laughs at his own jokes?"

"Oh, Carry, he is the best—"

"My dear, I don't say he isn't, for I'm sure he is all that; but you can't deny, and I'm sure it's no disgrace to him, that he does wear spectacles, is very prosy, and old-fashioned."

"Never mind, when he is kind and good," said Nellie.

"No more than he ought to be, with, a young, pretty wife like you, Nellie, dear; but still I do maintain, that you ought to have married better. Fancy the fun that would be made of him if he were introduced at N. in our set? It would be impossible. But there, don't be angry, it's no use talking now, it's done; you must come without him—say you want change of air, and leave him at home. I shall expect you very soon, my dear; for I'm expecting to be married; and when I've a house of my own, I hope often to have my sisters with me."

Nellie forgot everything else in her joy at this news.

"Dear Carry, are you really engaged? Oh! tell me all about it."

"I really am; and who to, of all men in the world?"

Nellie shook her head.

"Why, Charles Sewel."

Back, back, wild throbbing heart! what have you to do with this? Back, back, hot blood!—painting tales that should never be told on the blushing cheek. Should Robert Fairfield's wife start thus, at a name connected with falsehood and wrong?

Carry wonders at her emotion; but triumph an pleasure blind her eyes to its extent.

"We shall be married early in the summer; we have chosen our house, and when I return, shall begin furnishing."

Then followed a list of all the furniture, useful and ornamental, which would be absolutely necessary; the catalogue was unheeded by Nellie, though she seemed to listen attentively; but Carry was startled when she rose at length, and putting her arms round her sister's neck, said, with a short, quick sob:

"God bless you, dear Carry, and him too; I hope you will be very, very happy."

Not another word spake poor Nellie that night in any mortal ear; but when, some hours afterwards, her husband drew aside the curtain, and looked on the sleeping face of his young wife, he found it was flushed as with unquiet slumber, and the long lashes that rested on it wet with recent tears.

They all said it was a pleasant Christmas Day; even Carry allowed that—and certainly every one seemed very merry. There was old Mrs. Fairfield, with her quiet, dignified ways, making her very looks respected; even Carry was awed into trying to win a golden opinion from her. There was Margaret, so delighted with everything around her, praising their country fare and habits at every turn; never tired of hearing how all looked in summer, and what were the pleasures they tasted then. Robert, too, continued to keep clear of all long stories, devoted himself chiefly to Margaret, and renounced spectacles for the day. Why he ever wore them no one could understand. It was not for the sake of looking professional, for he was a man of small, but independent fortune; nor because he was near-sighted, or had weak eyes—no, but he had formed the habit, and though he could see much better without them, not even Nellie's coaxing could procure more than one day's intermission of the odious things.

"Your marriage is not quite such a mystery to me as it was last night, Nellie," said Carry, smiling archly, when they found themselves alone again.

"Oh!" said Nellie triumphantly, "you begin to do him justice then?"

"Do you justice, do you mean, you demure little hypocrite? however, you might have been frank with me. How much a-year has she!"

"Who?"

"Why, Mrs. Fairfield, of course."

"I have no idea," said Nelly. "Why?"

"Oh! I dare say you have no expectations," said Carry, satirically; "you are quite superior, you and Robert, to anything of the kind."

"My dear Carry," said Nellie, with wounded amazement, "Mrs. Fairfield lives on an annuity that dies with her."

"Then I am more in the dark than ever," said Carry.

She stood looking musingly at the fire a few moments.

"But there, go to bed, Nellie, do," she added giving her a cold kiss; "I think, after all, you're just a fit wife for that dear, slow old Robert of yours. Good night, Nellie; good night."

Nellie had a puzzled look on her face when she left the room; it wasn't as bright and cheerful now as on Christmas Eve.

"Dear, slow old Robert," murmured Nellie, as she laid her hand on the handle of the parlor-door; "after all, I may as well go to bed at once; I dare say he doesn't care for a gossip;" and softly withdrawing it, she went up stairs again.

Look to it, Robert; for a man with spectacles, you are blind indeed if you cannot see that there is a veil weaving between your heart and your little wife's. The bright smile has been worn for show to-day, and the cheerful voice made an effort to be cheerful—neither came straight from the heart; look to it dear, slow Robert; or throw away your spectacles and live in blindness evermore.

Carry was gone to see the poor relative who had been Nellie's protectress; Robert was spending an hour with his mother, as his custom was every morning. Nellie brought her work, an embroidered collar that Carry had designed for her, and sat down beside the sofa on which Margaret lay reading. The book was laid aside at her sister's first attempt at conversation.

"Well, Peggie dear, you haven't told me how you like Robert?"

"There was no need for it, Nellie; who can help liking so kind and gentle a man!"

"You don't find him so very old-fashioned, then!"

"I like old-fashioned things, Nellie; did we not agree yesterday that there were no songs, no books, no flowers, like the old fashioned ones?"

"And you do think Robert old-fashioined?"

"It is such a strange epithet to apply to him, I hardly know. What does it mean?"

"Why, that he is prosy and old, not like the young men of the present day."

"He is hardly to be called one of them, dear Nelly; so that says nothing. As to his being prosy, I don't know; he tells long stories, certainly; but he so evidently enjoys himself, and has such a kind intention of amusing his listeners, that they should be the last to find them so."

"One more question, Madge, and I have done. Would you have married Robert Fairfield had he asked you."

"No, Nellie."

"Ah! there you see, why not?"

"Because, dear, there was one, and only one, to whom I ever would have said 'Yes,'" answered Margaret quietly, though her changing color revealed the emotion she tried to suppress.

Nellie kissed her caressingly.

"Forgive me teasing you with questions," she said; "but Carry has put these things into my head—she does not like Robert. You see Mr.——, I mean the young man she is engaged to, is such a fine handsome fellow, she cannot help comparing her lot with mine; and then she pities me, buried, as she says, in the country, and leading such a humdrum life."

"Laugh at her for her pity, Nellie; you don't need it; and if it is any consolation to you, I assure you, were I compelled to choose between the two gentlemen, you would be the loser, not Carry."

"Ah! you would take my Robert, then; and yet Charles Sewell is very handsome and gentlemanly."

"Granted; but I prefer Robert's expressive face and genuine kindness."

Nellie kissed her again; she felt happy and contented once more; and laying aside her embroidery, drew out a pocket-handkerchief of Robert's that wanted hemming and worked his initials in her own hair. Margaret smiled quietly, and resumed her book.

* * * * * * *

It is in the middle of June, and a bright summer day—not your modern summers, but an old one, such as our ancestors basked in: there are June flowers in the garden, June scents pouring in at the window, and filling the cheerful rooms with their rich fragrance; and better than all, June smiles on the sunny face of Robert's little wife, as she stands beside him, in a plain cotton dress, reaching up the nails he is hammering into the wall.

There are genial, beneficent spirits abroad this morning, to a certainty, and their influence is seen and felt everywhere; there isn't a swallow soaring round the cottage that isn't conscious of it; there isn't a saucy breeze dancing among the leaves, or dashing in at the window, to rifle Nellie's stray curls, that isn't full of the joyous certainty as it can be; the brawling brook in the meadow, beside the house, is singing the same thing; and the flowers nod their heads and toss them up and down, with evident conviction of the fact.

But what has all this to do with a newly whitewashed room, a new cheerful paper, a husband nailing up muslin curtains, and a little wife handing him the nails? A great deal, as you will see.

The six months that have passed have not gone by without leaving some token of their presence and effects. If Robert were compelled to make a confession, though thumb-screws and the rack wouldn't induce him to do it, he would own that the Christmas visitors had not left his home such a happy one as they found it; and that every time a letter came in Carry's handwriting, there was a renewal of the old strangeness in Nellie's tone and manner—a shadow on her face that used not to be seen there once; that very often, when his spectacles were bent on his book, his eyes were looking over them, trying to find out what that something was—all to no purpose. And Nellie, oh! hers would be hard confessions, too, of envious feelings when she heard of Carry's gaiety, and Carry's lover, and Carry's presents; of yearnings to be fashionable whenever patterns of the newest shapes were sent her; of attempts at Italian sonatas, instead of the simple old songs that Robert loved. A shameful confession, indeed, Nellie, and one you may well blush to make, even to us.

But it had been even worse than this since May, when Carry was married; and in truth the account of the wedding, such a wedding as it was, might well turn Nellie's simple head, and make her heart discontented for a month afterwards. And if the truth must be told, the house was smaller, the garden emptier, and Robert's stories longer than they had ever been before. It was well that Carry could not marry again just yet.

About a week before the bright morning we have just described, a note had come from Margaret, announcing that the aged relative with whom she had hitherto resided was no more, and she had written to Carry asking from her the asylum she needed.

This was natural, for Carry's husband was a rich man, and in her large establishment, a nook could easily be found for her sick sister.

But Carry had replied that her husband declined being burdened with her, though he would be happy to allow her a small annual sum, which she could eke out with needlework.

This reply was repeated by Carry in her weekly letter to Nellie. Margaret was silent on the subject, and in her indignation Nellie carried the letter to Robert.

"You must write to Margaret, dear," he said when he had read it, "and tell her, as long as we have a home there will be a place in it for her; she will be a blessing to our house, my wife—we shall all be better for it."

"Dear Robert, how I thank you! but how shall we afford it?"

"That is my province, Nellie; the extra trouble will be yours—shall you mind it?"

"What, for Margaret? Oh no, dear!"

The summons was sent; they wrote it together, and wrote it so that there was no resisting it.

By six o'clock the next morning there was a great bustle and hammering in the house. Nellie opened her eyes, and sleepily wondered what it might mean. Presently she discovered Robert was gone. Ah! then he was at the bottom of it, no doubt. With righteous curiosity she jumped up, thrust her little white feet in slippers, flung on a dressing-gown, and stole down stairs. As she opened the study door, the beloved sanctum of her husband, the room which even she always entered with a sensation of awe, she was driven back by a cloud of dust.—Returning to the charge, she presently distinguished through it that the walls were dismantled, the heavy bookshelves moved, the old disused doorway to the garden opened, and the carpet taken up.

"Why Robert, Robert," interrupted Nellie, "what does this mean; what are you doing?"

Robert emerged from the interior, dusky with dust and dirt. Nellie laughed at the figure he presented.

"What are you doing, ogre!" she repeated.

"Arranging a room for our sister, Nellie, to be sure; you didn't think she was to be doomed to her bedroom or our company for ever, did you? No, no; she must have her own little quiet parlor, where no one shall enter without her leave. A little paint and papering, a new carpet, a sofa, &c."

"But your study, Robert—your papers and books?"

"Must find a fresh place, Nellie."

"Dear, kind husband."

She forgot his dusty coat, and laid her little head lovingly against it.

"Why you see, darling, I can have the bay window in the parlor, place a table there for my papers, a shelf for my books, and be as snug as here."

"You are too kind, dear," said Nellie, with tearful eyes.

Robert thought she was agoing to say more, so he caught her up in his arms, and ran with her to her own room.

"Dress yourself quickly, and come to work, Nellie," he said, cheerfully; "there will be great need of your clever fingers."

So there was indeed, and busy enough they were for many days. The Italian songs were quite forgotten; the new fashions laid aside in oblivion, and Carry and her husband, if ever they came into Nellie's thoughts, were dismissed with gentle pity.

The room was nearly ready now, looking so clean and bright, those fluttering muslin curtains once hung up, a last touch with the duster, a vase of fresh flowers on the table, and all would be ready for dear Margaret, who was making the journey in short stages, and would arrive by tea-time.

There was a stealthy knock at the door leading to the garden.

"Come in," said Nellie.

A shaggy head was thrust in.

"Oh, come in, Tom."

"Well, Tom," said Robert, "what news?" And as he spoke, he gave a reluctant nail a blow, that consigned it to its fate.

Now Tom was not a ready speaker, though a careful, loving attendant of Robert's horse, and a most discreet gardener of Nellie's flower-beds.

"Please, Sir, the Squire's no objection."

"What he'll take you, Tom, will he!" said Robert, turning round on the top of the ladder, with a boldness that struck fear to Nellie's heart, and looking down on the mortals beneath him with the aspect of a very new and original cherub of a reckless character.

"Please Sir," said Tom, glancing up rather timidly, for he did not feel ensured against a precipitate descent from his master; "please Sir, the Squire'll try me."

"What is Tom going?" said Nellie.

"Yes, my dear. You see I have sold the horse. It doesn't want another nail, Nellie, does it?"

"Sold the horse, Robert?"

"Yes, my dear. I may come down now, mayn't I?"

"Steady, Sir," said Tom, applying his hand to the ladder.

Robert went on talking as he came, evidently pretending that he was used to it, and not at all nervous.

"Walking is so much better for the health, my dear; and the Squire was quite anxious for my horse, he admired him so much. Take away the ladder, Tom, will you, please? And as for the garden, Nellie, my love, I think gardening good for the health, too, and that, between us we can always keep it as pleasant and neat as it is now, eh?"

A very strange thing is taste. In Nellie's eyes at that moment—ay, and for ever afterwards—that quiet, old-fashioned man, in his spectacles and his working-dress, was the handsomest hero that ever existed. The old faith and love, only a thousand times stronger than before, came welling up from her heart and streaming from her eyes, as she threw her arms round him, and murmured how good and noble he was, and how unworthy she felt to be his wife. More she would have said, in her shame and penitence, but Robert stopped her with his kisses. He needed no confession. Her face was still hid against his shoulder when Tom came back, and she kept it there to hide her tears.

"Well, Tom, you need not forget the old place, you know, when you have a new one."

"By your leave, Sir," said the worthy fellow, with great emphasis on the first word, "I'll give a look in at Missus' flowers from time to time."

"Do, Tom, and what's more, if ever you go courting Annie Morris of a Sunday, and don't come here first for a flower to put in your button-hole, why I hope Harry Long will cut you out."

"Thank ye, Sir, I'm sure," said Tom, with a grim smile, "if I may make so bold. Not as I'm afraid o' the likes of him!"

Robert held out his hand to his faithful servant. Tom took it respectfully, and shook it roughly. Nellie too turned round, and extended hers: but Tom could not stand it any longer. He bolted out of the room and hiding himself behind the stable-door, blubbered like a child.

Robert told one of his longest stories after tea that night, when they sat beside Margaret in her pleasant little room; and he had scarcely begun it when Nellie quietly stole her hand into his, and so startled him, he almost forgot what he was talking about. But he soon grew accustomed to it; and indeed it became such a habit, that he never could tell a tale well without it at last.

* * * * * * * *

Robert wears his spectacles to this day; but it is observed that every year he lives, he looks more and more over them at his wife's face, and less upon his books. It is not surprising to those who know what pleasant thoughts are written there, and what a quiet contented heart they rise from. Margaret is a bond between them both—a constant exercise for self-denial, patience and forbearance, keeping their souls ever pure from selfish rust and idle indifference; and Nellie, having lost her taste for Italian and the fashions, and having once made up her mind that her husband is the best and handsomest man on the earth, has never since been converted from the delusion, despite several well-aimed efforts on the part of her sister Carry. And she is quite right, too; these illusions are half-sisters to Faith; and, if in the ancient camp in the wilderness, there were some who spoke mockingly of wooden images, covered with gold, it was better to kneel among the simple believers, who called them angels of the Mercy Seat; for to those only was the hidden glory revealed.

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GREATEST IMPROVEMENT OF THE DAY.

Whitman's Horse Power, Separator and Cleanser, with New Improved Spiral Tooth Cylinder.

THIS CYLINDER is much stronger, less liable to break the teeth, will run easier and thrash more grain than any other Machine in use, with the same power. It also prevents the grain from drawing in in bunches, which checks the speed of the Machine. The teeth are so made that they can be reversed after one side is worn smooth and round, and be as good as new—(something that cannot be done in any other Machine.)

I have also made great improvements in other parts of the Separator and Cleanser, rendering it the best and most perfect Machine in the market.

I am also manufacturing Sweep Powers for 4 to 8 horses, Plows, Harrows, Cultivators, Seed Sowers, Hay Rakes, together with a good variety of other Agricultural and Mechanical Tools, too numerous to mention. Please call and examine for yourselves before purchasing elsewhere.

All orders promptly attended to.

LUTHER WHITMAN,
Machanics' Row, Winthrop, Maine.

June 10, 1856. 23tf

To the Hon. Judge of the Court of Probate within and for the County of Kennebec.

THE undersigned, friends of Atteata G., Christiana C., Eliza Ann, Lydia Ann, and Mahala Holmes, minor heirs and devisees of ELISHA J. HOLMES, late of Waterville in said County, deceased,—*Respectfully represent*, that said minors are seized and possessed of the following described real estate, viz:—Five undivided sixth parts of the homestead farm of said deceased, with the buildings thereon, and also of a pasture lot called the Merrow pasture—all in said Waterville; that said property was devised by said deceased to pay the expense of educating and bringing up said minors, and the balance to be divided amongst the six daughters of said deceased, when the youngest shall be of lawful age;—That an advantageous offer of nine hundred and fifty dollars has been made, which offer it is for the interest of all concerned immediately to accept, the proceeds of sale to be put out on interest for the benefit of said minors. They therefore pray that license may be granted to Isaiah Holmes, Executor of said deceased, to sell and convey the above described real estate to the person making said offer, according to the statute in such cases made and provided.

JAMES HOLMES,
CHAS. H BURGESS,
ISAAC BURGESS.

KENNEBEC, SS.—*At a Court of Probate, held in Augusta, on the second Monday of July*, 1856.

On the Petition and representation aforesaid, *Ordered*, That notice be given by publishing a copy of this petition, with this order thereon, three weeks successively in the Maine Farmer, a newspaper printed in Augusta, that all persons interested may appear at a Probate Court to be held at said Court of Probate then to be holden in Augusta, and shew cause, if any, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted. Such notice to be given before said Court.

H. K. BAKER, *Judge*.

Attest—F. DAVIS, *Register*.
Copy of petition and order of Court.
Attest—F. DAVIS, *Register*. 31

KENNEBEC, SS.—At a Court of Probate, held at Augusta, within and for the County of Kennebec, on the 2d Monday of July, A. D. 1856.

JOSHUA PACKARD, Executor of the last will and testament of

ALDEN PACKARD, late of Readfield,

in said county, deceased, having presented his account of administration of the Estate of said deceased for allowance:

ORDERED, That the said Executor give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Maine Farmer, printed at Augusta, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta, in said County on the second Monday of Aug. next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

H. K. BAKER, *Judge*.

A true copy—Attest: F. DAVIS, *Register*. 31

KENNEBEC, SS.—At a Court of Probate, held at Augusta, within and for the County of Kennebec, on the 2d Monday of July, A. D. 1856.

JOSEPH TILTON, Executor of the last will and testament of

JOSIAH TILTON, late of Monmouth,

in said county, deceased, having presented his final account of administration of the Estate of said deceased for allowance:

ORDERED, That said Executor give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Maine Farmer, printed at Augusta, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta, in said County, on the 2d Monday of Aug. next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

H. K. BAKER, *Judge*.

A true copy—Attest: F. DAVIS, *Register*. *31

At a Court of Probate, held at Augusta, on the 2d Monday of July, A. D. 1856, within and for the County of Kennebec.

A CERTAIN INSTRUMENT purporting to be the last will and testament of

DAVID THURSTON, late of Monmouth,

in said County, deceased, having been presented by WASHINGTON WILCOX, the Executor therein named, for Probate:

ORDERED, That the said Executor give notice to all persons interested by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively, in the Maine Farmer, printed at Augusta, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta, in said County, on the 2d Monday of August next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and shew cause if any they have, why the said instrument should not be proved, approved, and allowed as the last will and testament of said deceased.

H. K. BAKER, *Judge*.

A true copy—Attest: F. DAVIS, *Register*. 31

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Executor of the last will and testament of

CYRUS GUILD, late of Augusta,

in the county of Kennebec, deceased, testate, and has undertaken that trust by giving bond as the law directs: All persons, therefore, having demands against the said deceased, are desired to exhibit the same for settlement; and all indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to CYRUS GUILD.

July 14, 1856. 31

At a Court of Probate, held at Augusta, on the 2d Monday of July, A. D. 1856, within and for the County of Kennebec.

A CERTAIN INSTRUMENT purporting to be the last will and testament of

TABER LYON, late of Manchester,

in said County, deceased, having been presented by WM. H. LYON, the Executor therein named, for Probate:

ORDERED, That notice be given to all persons interested by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Maine Farmer, printed in Augusta in said County, three weeks successively, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta, in said County, on the second Monday of August next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the said instrument and testament of the said deceased.

H. K. BAKER, *Judge*.

Copy. Attest—F. DAVIS, *Register*. 31

KENNEBEC, SS.—At a Court of Probate, held at Augusta, within and for the County of Kennebec, on the 2d Monday of July, A. D. 1856.

PHEBE FIELD, widow of JOSEPH FIELD, 2d, late of Sidney, in said County, deceased, having presented her application for allowance out of the personal estate of said deceased:

ORDERED, That the said widow give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Maine Farmer, printed at Augusta, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta, in said County, on the second Monday of August next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

H. K. BAKER, *Judge*.

A true copy. Attest—F. DAVIS, *Register*. 31

Commissioners' Notice.

THE undersigned having been appointed by the Judge of Probate within and for the County of Kennebec, Commissioners to receive and examine all the claims against the estate of BETSEY IRVING, late of Belgrade, in said county, deceased, represented insolvent; we hereby give notice that we will meet for that purpose at SAVAGE'S TAVERN, Belgrade Mills, on Thursday, July 24th, 1856.

R. M. MILLS,
WILLIAM ABBOTT, } Commissioners.

Augusta, July 14, 1856. 30

Trufant's Compound,

FOR the cure of Salt Rheum, and other diseases of the skin. Also, Trufant's Compound Ointment, for Ring Worm, Scald Head, Shingles, Leprosy, Piles, Itch, Chilblains, Burns, Scalds, Pimples, &c. Sold at wholesale and retail by

J. S. MANLEY.
Bridge 6

CISTERN PUMPS.—A large assortment, with revolving spouts, just received and for sale by S. S. BROOKS.

May 20, 1856. 23

Boot and Shoe Pegs.

HAVING bought the PEG MILL at East Vassalboro', I take this method of informing the public that I am manufacturing PEGS with the M. V. Reynolds machinery, and am prepared to fill all orders with dispatch.

I. G. WORTH.

East Vassalboro', 10th mo. 30th, 1855. 46tf

LARD OIL, by the barrel, at the Apothecary Store of
23 J. S. MANLEY.

**SIN